THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 74. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

LAST HOURS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Interesting Revelations—General Lee on Peace—A Conversation with Jefferson Davis—List of Union Men in the South.

The following interesting documents will be printed with the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department. They accompanied a circular letter, dated March 15, 1865, addressed by the Secretary of State, who vouched for their authenticity, to our principal Ministers in Europe. The first is a statement of the entire military strength of the Confederacy on the 4th of February, 1865, from official records in the War Department, which force was distributed as follows:—

Under Lee in Virginia	64,000
Command of Bragg and Hoke, North Carolina	9,000
Command of Beauregard and Hardee, South Carolina	22,000
[This last embraces the late army of Hood, and the forces which evacuated Savannah. It was, at the above date, at Branchville and Florence, South Carolina.]	
Command of Dick Taylor, D. H. Hill and Howell Cobb, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi	7,000
Entire force west of the Mississippi, under Kirby Smith, Magruder, and Price	50,000
	152,000
Hood went into Tennessee with	47,000
He brought out with him	17,500
Showing a net loss of	29,500
In West Virginia and East Tennessee, but	40,500

This force was to have been moved to Lynchburg after March 1.

From records in the Adjutant and Inspector-General's offices it appears that from October 1, 1864, up to February 4, 1865, 72,000 men had deserted from the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi.

Nearly all the Missourians deserted from the army of Price during his recent invasion of Missouri, and he lost during the campaign 19,500 men.

A distinguished Confederate officer just from Georgia (February 6) says that the remnant of Hood's army is nothing more than a demoralized mob. He saw the men pass through Montgomery on their way to Branchville, South Carolina.

The following statements were made by General Lee before a committee of the Rebel Senate, January 24, 1865:—

INTERROGATORIES BY SENATOR HUNTER.

Q. What do you think of evacuating Virginia and going to North Carolina? A. It would be a bad movement, in my opinion; the Virginia troops would go home.

Q. Do you think we have troops sufficient for the next campaign? A. I do not; we cannot last till mid-summer.

Q. What do you think of the policy of arming 200,000 negroes? A. If we intend to carry on the war, that is the least of evils; but in such an event it should be understood that these slaves have their liberty.

Q. Do you think we could succeed by putting the negroes in the field? A. That would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war another year.

INTERROGATED BY SENATOR HILL.

Q. What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace? A. It is almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe that we cannot continue the war through another campaign.

BY SENATOR GRAHAM.

Q. What is your individual opinion upon the subject of peace? A. I think the best policy to pursue is to make peace upon the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifice.

BY SENATOR WALKER.

Q. Provided peace be not made before spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy, to act with unlimited powers? A. I will take any position the country assigns to me, and do the best I can. But I do not think that I can save the cause now—that no human power can save. Had I this offer made me one year ago I think I would have made our condition better than it is now.

BY SENATOR ORR.

Q. You think, then, General, that the best solution of our difficulties is to make peace on the Stephens plan? A. Yes, that is the best policy now. I think the army and people ought to be saved, if all else is lost.

Among the documents is a conversation between Jefferson Davis and the Rebel Senator Johnson, upon the return of the Peace Commissioners.

On Monday, the 6th of February, after the Peace Commissioners had returned from Fortress Monroe, Senator Johnson, of Georgia, waited on the President, and in substance, the following conversation took place:—

"Well, President Davis, so your peace mission has failed?"

"Yes, I knew it would. I hope now the reconstructionists will fight Lincoln instead of fighting me."

Mr. Lincoln, it seems, was not opposed to making peace with the States; but he was not in favor of recognizing the Confederate Government as an independent power.

"I see, President, that you have withdrawn all the troops from Georgia into Carolina and Virginia. What will the people of Georgia do for protection in the next campaign?"

"The people of Georgia have followed the counsels of Governor Brown and Mr. Stephens; they must now protect themselves."

"Well, President, if you can do without the people of Georgia, the people of Georgia can do without you."

A list of prominent Southerners who favored a return to the Union before the close of the war is included in these documents.

The following list comprises the names of Senators, members of Congress, and leading public men throughout the South, who favor a reconstruction of the Government on the basis of the Union:—

Virginia.—Allen T. Carpenter, Senator; Thomas S. Gholson, M. C.; William C. Rives, M. C.; D. O. De Jarnette, M. C.; John B. Baldwin, M. C.; Fayette McMullin, M. C.; Samuel Miller, Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, Hon. John M. Botts, Hon. William J. Goggin.

North Carolina.—William A. Graham, Senator; William B. Dutch, Senator; Robert R. Bridges, M. C.; J. T. Leach, M. C.; James M. Leach, M. C.; T. C. Fuller, M. C.; James Turner, M. C.; John A. Gilmer, M. C.; J. E. Rumsey, M. C.; B. S. Gaither, M. C.; Governor Vance, Hon. W. W. Holden.

South Carolina.—James S. Orr, Senator; W. W. Boone, M. C.

Georgia.—Herschell V. Johnson, Senator; Benjamin H. Hill, Senator; M. H. Blandford, M. C.; Clifford Anderson, M. C.; J. T. Shenmaker, M. C.; James M. Smith, M. C.; George N. Lester, M. C.; H. P. Bell, M. C.; Warren Aiken, M. C.; Governor Brown, Hon. A. I. Whitaker, Hon. Joshua Hill, Judge Senter Stephens, Judge A. E. Wright, Hon. V. A. Gaskell, Judge Ensard, Hon H. B. Waugh, Hon. Lucius Samlin.

Alabama.—R. W. Walker, Senator; Robert Jamison, Senator; Thomas J. Foster, M. C.; W. R. Smith, M. C.; David Clopton, M. C.; George Watts, Hon. John Clemens, Hon. —— Fitzpatrick, former United States Senator; Hon. Mr. Parsons, at present a member of the Legislature.

Mississippi.—J. W. C. Watson, Senator; J. A. Orr, M. C.; O. R. Singleton, M. C.; W. D. Holden, M. C.; Ex-Governor Matthews.

Brignoli in Paris.

At the Theatre Italien in Paris the *Barber of Seville* has been performed to full houses, with Brignoli in the part of "Count Almaviva." The *Gazette des Etrangers* says:—

"Brignoli, an excellent singer, who has a great deal of Mario in the quality of his voice, appeared as 'Almaviva,' a part which has been declared to be at present impossible on the Italian stage in Paris, since, whether absent or present, Mario always fills it in our remembrance, when not in reality. Brignoli sang extremely well the serenade and the duet of the first act, and was at once rewarded by the bravos of the whole house. He has a just and flexible voice; he knows how to give it an accent at once intellectual and emotional; he vocalizes with a correctness and freedom rare in tenors of the present time. Though in him the actor is not equal to the singer, he acquitted himself well as a comedian under circumstances which put his powers to a formidable test."

—Calzado, the gambling opera director who was hustled out of Paris, is in California.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Municipal Election—Telegram from President Johnson—Orders by General Canby.

The following telegram from President Johnson to the lately elected Mayor of New Orleans appears in the journals of that city:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1866.—To John T. Monroe:—Your telegram of to-day just received. In answer thereto I send you a copy of the telegram sent by me to Mayor Kennedy, in regard to the Mayoralty of New Orleans:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1866.—Hon. Hugh Kennedy, Mayor New Orleans, La.:—I have no instructions to give in regard to surrendering the Mayoralty of New Orleans to the person who has been elected to fill that position.

We have no information showing the election was not regular, or that the individual who has been elected cannot qualify.

In the absence of such information the presumption is, that the election has been according to law, and that the person elected can take the oath of allegiance and loyalty, if required.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Orders of General Canby.

The following orders issued by General Canby indicates the course he took in the matter:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., March 18, 1866.—Upon the qualification and inauguration of the municipal officers who may have been elected under the law of the State of Louisiana, passed on the 13th day of February, 1866, and the Governor's Proclamation of March 6, 1866, the military order of May 20, 1862, creating the present Municipal Government of the City of New Orleans, and any subsequent military orders enlarging, limiting, or otherwise modifying the powers, duties, and obligations of the said municipal officers, will be vacated from and after 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 19th day of March, 1866, the day appointed and designated by the law of February 13, 1866, as above cited: *Provided*, That this order shall not be construed as affecting or determining any quest on of public or private rights, or as impairing in any degree the obligations of any contract created or entered into by the present municipal authorities under and in conformity with the powers delegated to them by competent military authority.

If any of the persons elected, or claiming to be elected, to municipal offices under the authority of the law and proclamation above cited, are disqualified by reason of being excepted from the benefits of the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, that fact will be determined by the Commander of this department, or other superior military authority, and such persons will not be permitted to exercise the functions of the offices to which they have been elected, until the disability has been removed by the President, or he has otherwise passed upon the case or cases of the person or persons disqualified. In cases of disqualifications under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the facts must be determined by the laws of that State and by ordinary procedure in the courts of justice.

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Assistant Adj.-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, March 19, 1866.—It appearing that John T. Monroe and James O Nixon, who received, respectively, at the late municipal election, a majority of the votes for the offices of Mayor and Alderman, may come within the classes of exceptions mentioned in the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, neither having received a special pardon, they are suspended from the exercise of any of the functions of those offices until their cases can be investigated, and the pleasure of the President be made known; but they will be allowed to take the oath of office, and the Mayor elect will be allowed to administer the usual oath to the persons elected.

The remaining persons elected will, upon complying with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the State, be inducted into office, and the Municipal government of the city as thus constituted, and with the two exceptions above mentioned, is declared to be organized and in full force and vigor.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. G.
Official—NATHANIEL BURBANK, First Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS La., March 19, 1866.—J. Ad. Bozier, Esq., is appointed Mayor of the city of New Orleans, *pro tempore*, and will act in that capacity until the municipal government of the city is organized, as provided for by the 15th section of the City Charter, in the case of the sickness or temporary absence of the Mayor. By order of

Major-General E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. G.
Official—Nathaniel Burbank, First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE FENIANS.

Our Preparations for Trouble on the Canadian Coast.

The flying squadron which is to be fitted out for a cruise on the British North American coast will, it is said, consist of seven vessels. It is not positively known as yet what vessels will be assigned to this duty, but in all probability the vessels selected will be as follows:—

	Guns.	Tonnage.	Fitting out at
Chattanooga	15	3,233	Philadelphia.
Pensacola	22	2,158	En route for N. Y.
Ashuelot	10	1,030	Boston.
Augusta	9	1,310	Washington.
Monocacy	10	1,030	Baltimore.
Osceola	10	974	Boston.
Galena	10	788	Portsmouth.
Total	86	10,473	

The above-named seven vessels, mounting eighty-six guns, seem a mere nothing when compared with the formidable fleet supported by England in British North American and West Indian waters. At the present time there are over twenty vessels belonging to England in those waters, and they are nearly all large vessels, mounting in the aggregate about 500 guns, and carrying over 7000 men. France has, also, quite a number of vessels cruising among the West Indian Islands and in the Gulf of Mexico.

OBITUARY.

Colonel James Morgan, of Texas.

We published several months ago an obituary of Commodore Moore, who commanded the Texas fleet in the engagement with that of Mexico, off the coast of Yucatan in 1844. Colonel James Morgan, who was Commissioner of Texas at the time, and who, against President Houston's instructions, authorized the expedition of Commodore Moore, has just died at New Washington, La. It was he who commanded the Texas trops on Galveston Island in 1835, during the war for Texan independence.

—The New York *Round Table* remarks that Broome street seems, just now, to be the centre towards which booksellers and publishers are tending. Among those who contemplate locating there the present spring, are Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt, Dick & Fitzgerald, Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co.; also, Mr. J. W. Bouton, John Bradburn, George Routledge, H. B. Durand, Ivison & Phinney, O. S. Felt, and, it is rumored, D. Appleton & Co., Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt will occupy the corner store, No. 451 Broome street, Messrs Dick & Fitzgerald the premises nearly opposite Messrs. Hurd & Houghton's.

—A Paris letter writer for one of the English papers is facetious. He says:—"Somebody has discovered the way in which Batty tames the king of the forest. He gets a lion, you see, and keeps him in a state of starvation for four days; when the beast is in the extremity of hunger he throws him a Hungarian jacket—a regular full-dress Magyar costume, with lots of frogs, embroidery and buttons. The starving lion rushes at it, tears it, and worries it, and finally bolts it. Then comes Nemesis in the shape of indigestion; and then, when the king of the forest has headache, heartburn, and is generally shaky and seedy, Batty appears in another Hungarian costume, just like the *indigesta moles*; and the brute creation not, I presume, liking the 'hair of the dog that bit you' system, Leo shakes his head, and turns tail. From that moment he is a 'sone coon'—a conquered lion—and learns to lick the hand which beats him."

THIRD EDITION

VETO

OF THE

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1½ o'clock P. M.—The President has returned to the Senate the Civil Rights bill, with his objections.

The veto message has not yet been read.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Senator Foot.

Senator Foot, at noon to-day, was supposed to be in a dying condition.

The Hospital Records

have just been footed up, and they show the enormous aggregate of 253,000 Union soldiers to have died on battle-fields and in hospitals during the war to suppress the Rebellion. This does not include those who died at their homes of lingering disease contracted in the service. It was remarked by a prominent member of the Government that if this terrible record could so soon be forgotten, by the Union men of the American nation, we were unworthy the liberty they died to save.

Revenue Seizures.

The Commissioner of Customs to-day received intelligence from the Collector at Newbern, N. C., of the seizure of a vessel from the West Indies laden with rum and sugar. The Collector at Providence, R. I., had also informed the Commissioner of the seizure of forty barrels of rum valued at $7000 to $8000.

A New Form of Prayer.

A gentleman just arrived here, who spent Sabbath week in Savannah, says that when the clergyman came to the prayer for the President and all in authority, he thus improvised his petition—"We pray, as we are instructed, for all in authority in this and other lands."

Examination.

The boards for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy are still in session at the Naval Hospital in Chelsea, the Naval Hospital in New York, and the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, and will so continue until all vacancies are filled.

Vacant Public Lands at the South.

The following statement exhibits the amount of vacant public lands in five of the late insurrectionary States:—Alabama, 6,732,058 acres; Louisiana, 6,228,102 acres; Florida, 1,932,796 acres; Mississippi, 4,760,736 acres; Arkansas, 9,298,013 acres. There are no public lands in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, or Kentucky.

Conscience Money.

Another contribution of "conscience money," amounting to $637·84, was to-day received by Treasurer Spinner from General W. Scott Ketchum, of the War Department. The money was received by General Ketchum from an unknown source.

Fractional Currency.

The sum of $58,500 in fractional currency was to-day delivered by the printing division of the Treasury Department.

Customs.

The receipts from Customs, received from the 10th to the 17th inst., from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, amounted in the aggregate to $2,846,848·17, of which sum New York contributed $2,464,953·18.

Seizure of Smugglers.

The Commissioner of Customs has received intelligence of two important seizures of vessels violating the United States revenue laws by smuggling into the country cargoes free of duty. One vessel, loaded with rum, molasses, etc., from the West Indies, was seized at Newbern, N. C., a few days since. The cargo was landed, but was seized, together with the crew. Another vessel, with its cargo of liquors, worth from six to eight thousand dollars, was seized recently at Providence, R. I. The goods were landed and secreted in a barn, but the agent of the customs discovered their whereabouts, concealed himself with a force near at hand, and when the smugglers came for their goods they were arrested, and possession was taken of the liquors.

American Engineers in South America.

The following is translated from a Bogota (Colombia) paper, containing President Murillo's message on the survey of the Magdalena river and its tributaries by the United States engineers:—"The coming here of these officers, who are the most distinguished in the engineer service of the United States of America, is due in great part to the benevolent solicitude of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, the enlightened friend of our country."

The Case of Colonel Rodney Mason, of the 1st Ohio Regiment.

On the 22d instant the President, by special order, revoked the order dismissing Colonel Rodney Mason, of the 71st Ohio Volunteers, and he has been regularly mustered out of the service. It will be recollected that Colonel Mason surrendered at Clarksville.

The President's Levee.

The Presidential levee of to-night differed somewhat from the previous receptions at the White House, and, notwithstanding the chilly and forbidding aspect of the weather, was largely attended by officials and fashionables of the city. Passion week seemed to have been forgotten in the general desire to be present, and throngs of ladies and gentlemen, in full dress, were arriving and departing continually, from an early hour in the evening until the time for closing the doors of the main entrance. The Marine Band were present as usual. Its leader was more than ordinarily felicitous in selecting airs for the occasion, and securing their faultless execution. The East Room and adjacent passages were crowded by young and old to listen to the delightful strains, where misses and matrons of every degree promenaded to measured cadences. Aristocracy and democracy were alike represented, and titled dames and republican wives and mothers were scarcely distinguishable in the crowded rooms of the Presidential mansion. The ladies displayed a large variety of toilets, from the plain parlor to the extreme evening, or party, dress. There were velvets, satins, pearl, lavender, crimson, garnet, and black silks in profusion, as well as tulles and tarletans. These, adorned with diamonds and other ornaments, with their neatly arranged coiffures, presented an attractive and fascinating scene. The President, as usual, stood near the entrance in the Blue Room. The guests were introduced by Marshal Gooding. Mr. Johnson was dressed in plain black, with straw-colored gloves. His daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, assisted in receiving the guests. They stood at the right and rear of the President. The former was attired in black velvet low neck and short sleeves, with illusion bodies, hair ornamented with flowers and back curls. Mrs. Stover wore a rich black silk trimmed with lace, low neck, with hair tastefully arranged and back curls. Many of the guests loitered around the Blue Room, but most of them immediately found their way into the East Room. Among those who remained in the Blue Room were Secretaries Welles, Denison, and McCulloch. Prominent among the promenaders were Mr. and Mrs. General Banks, the latter attired in a rich salmon silk, with pink flowers, low neck and trail, and coral necklace. Governor Sharkey and lady were also quite conspicuous. Mrs. Sharkey was dressed in a rich pearl-colored silk, long trail, with velvet border and trimmings, with steel edging, with an elaborate coiffure. Sir Frederick Bruce and Lady Thurlow were in the East Room most of the evening. He was dressed in the plain republican style, without any decorations, while Lady Thurlow's attire was of the same simple style. She wore a dark watered silk. Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, escorted the lady of President Juarez. She was attired in rich lavender silk, richly trimmed, and long trail, with diamonds. Hon. L. D. Campbell also had a Mexican lady on his arm. She was attired in a blue silk, long trail, and fluted trimmings around the bottom, with diamond pin. Mr. Labantee, of the State Department, also escorted a Mexican lady, who attracted considerable attention. The brunette countenances and well-formed features of these Montezuma ladies furnished a contrast with the American ladies, and made them the centre of attraction. It is useless to attempt to describe all the ladies' toilets. A few of the most conspicuous must suffice. There were, however, many others equally as brilliant and attractive as those narrated above. The army was well represented. Generals Howard, Fry, Brice, Dyer, Ricketts, Robinson, and many others were present, with and without their ladies. Among the Senators and Congressmen present were Stewart, of Nevada; Davis and McKee, of Kentucky; Saulsbury and Riddle, of Delaware; Darling, Taylor, Brooks, Humphreys, and many more from New York. The evening wore away pleasantly to all, and by eleven o'clock the crowd was rapidly departing.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 27.—Mr. Worthington read a bill in place authoring the American Wood-paper Company to hold real estate in Chester county.

Mr. Shall read a bill incorporating the Allentown Passenger Transportation Company.

Mr. Donovan one for the relief of Casper M. Berry, late Brigade Inspector.

Mr. Reiff one relating to the construction and repair of roads in Lower Marion township, Montgomery county.

House of Representatives.

The House was engaged in the first reading of three hundred and fifty private bills.

The act preventing the City Councils of Philadelphia from increasing the public debt was objected to by Mr. Freeborn.

The following act, reported some time since from the Judiciary Committee, as amended, was objected to by Mr. Seibert:—

Be it enacted, That so much of the third section of the act approved April 9, 1861, as has been construed to authorize the Receiver of Taxes of the City of Philadelphia to charge and receive a commission of five per cent from delinquent taxpayers be and the same is repealed: *provided*, that the amendment to this act is not to take effect until the expiration of the term of the present Receiver of Taxes.

The act legalizing the election of Common Councilmen from the First, Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Wards was objected to by Donnelly; and the act providing for the Sealing and Inspection of Gas Meters in Philadelphia, was objected to by Mr. Donnelly.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Late Gale—More Siamese Twins—A Prize Fight, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—The steamer *Cumberland*, arrived here from Charleston to-day, reports very heavy weather during the entire voyage. Spoke steamer *Andalusia* from New York on the 20th, during a heavy gale.

Two young negresses are now here from North Carolina, united by a ligament at the small of the back, like the famous Siamese twins.

A prize fight took place yesterday, about twelve miles from Baltimore, between two bullies named Collier and Carr. After fourteen rounds Collier was whipped. They fought fifteen minutes.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The Ohio Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the city of Cincinnati to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500,000 for the purchase of gas works.

The *Enquirer* Company have purchased all the property on Vine street, between the Gas Office and Mozart Gardens, on which will be erected a magnificent opera house, with a printing office in the rear, to replace the buildings destroyed by the late fire.

More Support for the President.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The steamer *Pacific* has arrived from Portland, Oregon, with $100,000 in treasure.

The Republicans called a meeting at Portland to endorse President Johnson, when Governor Gibbs, who was present, arose and denounced the whole affair as a meeting of Copperheads, and he with others then left.

A New Daily Journal.

DETROIT, March 27.—The Detroit *Post*, a new and healthy-looking morning journal, made its appearance to-day. It contains, with the cordial approval of the publishers of the older city papers, all the telegraphic news reports from the Associated Press.

From Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 27.—The steamer *Connecticut* ran high and dry on the coal beds near Bristol, last night. She will probably be got off this morning. The water in the Hudson was lower yesterday than for a number of years.

Henderson, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock, discovered three burglars in one of the buildings of Eastman's College last night. One of them fired at him, the ball striking a testament in the breast pocket of his coat, doing him no injury. He returned the fire, but the burglars escaped. An examination proved that they were trying to steal his silver drum, and a quantity of money belonging to the stationery department of the College.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 27.—The schooner *Lizzie Lawson*, from New York for Charleston, S. S., was sunk on Chincoteague Shoals on Sunday morning, and went to pieces. One seaman was drowned.

The steamer *Patapsco*, from Baltimore for New York, has put into Norfolk, leaking.

The Canadian Volunteers.

MONTREAL, March 27.—At a meeting held yesterday to provide for the families of volunteers on duty, about fifty persons were present, who subscribed $25,000. It is supposed that $50,000 can be raised without difficulty.

Ship News.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Arrived, steamship *Guiding Star*, from New York, and ship *Flying Eagle*, from Liverpool.

New Jersey Conference.

SIXTH DAY.—At 8½ o'clock the Conference met, Bishop Scott presiding. The exercises of the morning were conducted by Rev. Mr. Sedgwick Rushing.

Minutes read and approved.

The first question was taken up so far as admitting to trial in the ministry young and unmarried men. George Wright was named, favorably reported upon, and was admitted.

Joseph A. Cann was named; the Committee and Presiding Elder reported favorably upon his character. He was admitted.

Henry Bradford was proposed. He had passed a very good examination, was reported upon, and after considerable discussion he was admitted.

The Effective Elders—Trenton District, Mr. E. Perry. He stated that the year in that district had been prosperous. The various enterprises connected with the work had been well attended to by the ministers. Churches, improvements, etc., had been well attended to. A new church had been commenced at Lambertville, which will soon be completed.

At Titusville another was in progress. In Trenton, in the Green Street Church, a glorious revival had taken place. The Front Street Station had erected a new parsonage. The church is now prosperous. The State Street Church had raised about $12,000 for the liquidation of their debt, and had erected a splendid parsonage. About $10,000 had been raised for the Central Church.

At Bakersville the churches were in an advancing condition.

The churches at New Brunswick were all flourishing.

The Second Church, at Long Branch—The old church had been sold, and a new Gothic-styled church is in course of erection. An institution of learning is to be erected there.

At Keyport, Squan Village, and Freehold and other places, the condition of the churches was favorably reported upon.

The missionary funds, etc., were announced, and the question of education, requiring the preachers to preach on education, was satisfactorily answered.

John S. Heisler, E. H. Durell, T. Hanlon, J. B. Graw, R. E. Lawrence, R. Hughes, M. Franklin, W. W. Bristow, H. Helting, J. S. Phillips, J. H. Hutchinson, J. H. King, G. H. Neal, W. T. Abbott, A. J. Gregory, W. E. Bayle, C. W. Hoisley, S. F. Weaver, and J. Vannote were named and favorably passed upon.

Edmund Hance was transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

The Committee on Church Extension made an able and lengthy report, giving the plan of organization, etc., and which advocated in an able and eloquent manner by Rev. S. Y. Monroe. His appeal was of the most feeling and argumentative character. The report was adopted.

After disposing of some other business, the presentation of reports, etc., the Conference adjourned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Strong, Read, and Agnew.—The Court this morning was engaged with the list of the counties of Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Clinton, Elk, and Cameron.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Thompson.—In the case of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Catawissa Railroad Company, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, et al., which was to have been argued this morning on the motion to dissolve the injunction granted by Justice Read, owing to the inability to secure a full bench a postponement was had, in order to fix a definite time for the argument.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison.—The Court this morning was engaged with the certiorari list.

—In France a dead body must be buried within twenty-four hours after decease, and a petition has recently been presented to the Senate praying that time should be enlarged to forty-eight hours. Cardinal Donnet supported the petition, mentioned several cases of premature interment, and related a story which produced a profound sensation. A young priest, in the summer of 1826, fainted in the pulpit and was given up for dead. He was laid out, examined, and pronounced dead, the Bishop reciting the *De Profundis* while the coffin was preparing for the body. All this while, and deep into the night, the "body," though motionless, heard all that was going on, in an agony of mind impossible to describe. At last a friend, known to the "deceased" from infancy, came in; his voice aroused some dormant power, and next day the corpse was again preaching from the same pulpit. The sufferer was the venerable Cardinal then telling the tale, and, in spite of official resistance, the Senate voted that the petition should be referred to the Minister of the Interior for action. The idea of the French authorities is, that as the living and the dead are among the poor forced to remain in the same room, interment cannot be delayed.

—The United States Consul at Tobasco, Mexico, reports to the Department of State, under date of January 3, that the *statu quo* of the belligerents in that section of Mexico is unchanged; but the Consul is informed that hostilities have been waged along the southern border of the State of Vera Cruz since the issue of the Emperor Maximilian's proclamation, which has led, in many instances, to the massacre of those who were so unfortunate as to be taken prisoners by either of the contending parties. The Consul informs the department that in late explorations he has discovered the ruins of two ancient cities which have remained unknown since the days of the Conquest. The first, from the topography of the surrounding country, the Consul is led to believe is the same that Cortez occupied at the time of his invasion of Tobasco. The edifices, although in complete ruins, afford proof and incontestable evidence of the vastness and grandeur of the ancient capital of Tobasco, which before the Conquest was called Cintla. The ruins of the other city are situated in the northeastern portion of the State, nearly opposite the present city of Lagunade los Lermenos, and was known before the Conquest as Xicotaneas; and the tradition connected with it traces its origin to a period at least 200 years before the Christian Era.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 27, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very dull, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad, which is the most active on the list; about 4000 shares sold at 28¼@28⅝ for preferred; and 27 for common do., no change; Reading Railrord sold at 50¾, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 120, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania at 55¼@55½, no change; Norristown at 51½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 62½, a slight advance. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do.; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

Government bonds are in demand, and prices tending up. 7·30s sold at 100, a slight advance; and 5-20s at 103⅜. 90⅜ was bid for 10-40s; and 104⅛ for 6s of 1881. City loans are more active; the new issue sold largely at 92.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is little or nothing doing. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 12½ for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 41 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 12½ for Ridge Avenue; and 28½ for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 76 for Western; 62½ for City; 40 for Consolidation, and 56 for Union.

Canal shares are unsettled. Morris Canal sold at 74; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28½ for preferred do.; 52½ for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 35 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and neglected; Ocean sold at 6⅝; Jersey Well at ⅝; and Sugar Creek at 2¼.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The Money Market is without change, the demand for loans from the Stock Exchange being promptly met at 5 per cent., while first-class commercial paper is freely discounted at 6@7 per cent. The statement of the associated banks is favorable, and there is every probability of prolonged monetary ease at this centre. The legal tender notes have increased $1,093,369, and the deposits $429,538. An increase of $93,140 in the loans indicates a little more activity in the discount line. The specie has decreased $1,069,591, owing to withdrawals for customs duties, and there is an unimportant decrease of $59,645 in the circulation.

—The Cincinnati *Price Current* of 21st inst. gives the annual statement of the pork-packing in the West. The total number of hogs packed during the past season amounts to 1,683,474, against 2,451,619 packed the previous season—showing a falling off of 768,145 hogs. The average weight, however, shows an increase of 31 1-17 lbs. per hog, which reduces the falling off, weight considered, to 466,909 hogs. The yield of lard this past season was also greater than that of 1864-5.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the case of Michael A. Nolan and others vs. The Board of Assessors of the City of Albany, defendants in error, at the suit of Adam Van Allen, plaintiff in error, and other cases. The question presented was whether the shares of the stockholders in the banking associations created under the acts of Congress which provide for the creation of national banks can be subjected to taxation by State authorities. Associate Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that shares held by individuals were not a part of the capital of a bank, but must be regarded as personal property of shareholders, and as such subject to taxation by the State within the provisions of the Act of Congress. But that the judgment of the Court below must be reversed, on the ground that there was a discrimination between the shares of these banks and the capital stock of the State banks.

Chief Justice Chase read a minority opinion, not being able to concur that a State had the power claimed, which was an indirect mode of taxing the national securities, which was not authorized, nor intended to be authorized, by Congress. In the cases of Cutting, Fisk, and others, the court hold that a broker is chargeable on purchase of securities made on his own account, and for his own benefit, the same as on his commissions when purchasing for others.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$5000 U S 7 30s June	100	400 sh Cata.....b5	27
$5000 U S 5 20s 62 reg	103⅜	500 sh Cata pt...lots.	28⅛
$1950 do....lots.	103⅜	100 sh do....s5wn	28⅛
$40 City 6s, new..Is	92	100 sh do.....s30	28⅛
$100 do.....lots	92	100 sh do. ...s5wn	28⅛
$1000 Pa R 1st mt...	96½	100 sh do.....s30	28⅛
100 sh Jersey Well..	⅜	100 sh do....s5wn	28⅛
200 sh Ocean.....	6⅜	200 sh do s30wn Is	28⅛
300 sh do.....	6⅜	300 sh do....s5wn	28⅛
400 sh do.....	6⅜	300 sh do.....s30	28⅛
100 sh Read ..s5wn..	50⅜	300 sh do.....s30	28⅛
5 sh Morris C'l..b5	74	100 sh do.....	28⅛
100 sh Sugar Ck.....	2⅜	300 sh do...s30wn	28⅛
57 sh Cam & A lots.	120	400 sh do.....b5	28⅛
279 sh Penn R...lots	55⅛	60 sh Leh Val..lots	62
1 sh do.....	55⅛	200 sh Big Mt....lots	4⅜
40 sh Norist'n R...	51½		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	126⅜	12 M.	126⅜
11 A. M.	126⅜	1 P. M.	126⅜

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126½	127
American Silver, 4s and 5s	121	122
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	117	118
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	1
New York Exchange	par.	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 27.—A small sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $29 ₱ ton. Prices of Tanners' Bark are nominal.

The receipts of Cloverseed are light, and it is in fair request, with sales of 400 bush. of fair and choice at $5@6 50, and some from second hands at $6 75. A lot of Flaxseed sold at $2 75, and some Timothy at $3·50.

The Flour Market is as dull as ever, with a total absence of any shipping demand, but prices remain without quotable change. Sales of 1000 bbls good Northwestern extra family at $8 75@9 25, and Pennsylvania do. do. at $9 50, including small lots of superfine at $6·50@7; extras at $7·25@7 75; and fancy at $11@15. Prices of Rye Flour and Corn Meal are nominal, and there is nothing doing in either.

Wheat comes in slowly, and prime lots are scarce. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and choice red at $2·10@2 40, and a lot of Kentucky white on secret terms. Rye commands 85@90c. There is very little Corn here, and it is in good request at yesterday's figures. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow, in store, at 70c. Oats are dull and lower. Sales of Pennsylvania at 49c. 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·40.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of refilled Pennsylvania at $2·25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 28.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton is dull but unchanged. Flour quiet; sales of 5000 bbls at unchanged prices. Southern dull; 458 bbls. sold at $8 65@15·25. Canada unchanged; 300 bbls sold. Wheat dull but unch

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Government Printing.

From the Tribune.

In adopting Mr. Laflin's resolution to limit the number of Patent Reports, the House last week took one important step towards reform. We trust it will not be the last. Mr. Laflin's speech reveals some facts striking enough, we should judge, to compel the attention of the House, and enforce the necessity of a vigilant economy in the future. Certainly the country can have little idea of the extent to which the Government has gone into the printing business, or of the amount of money it expends. In the single item covered by Mr. Laflin's resolution, previous extravagance has been enormous. The Patent-Office reports for 1863 and 1864 are still unprinted, but orders are on file for 40,000 extra copies, which would cost $2·86¼ each. The Commissioner made a most pertinacious effort to have his allowance continued, but the Printing Committee reduced the number for 1865 to 10,000 for the commissioner, and 5000 for the House, which was finally changed so that the House took the larger number. By the same resolution the number for the two previous years was reduced in like proportion, and the amount thus saved is no less than $128,700 on this one book. In the Senate, 20,000 volumes of the report have been ordered for 1863 and 1864, and an effort will doubtless be made to secure the same number for last year. But we trust Senator Anthony, who is Chairman of the Senate Printing Committee, will follow the excellent example Mr. Laflin and the House has set him, and cut down the allowance at least one-half. That would be a further saving of $43,650—in all $172,350 on one of the many, many books which book-loving Uncle Sam stretches his pocket to print.

This business of Government printing has grown to gigantic proportions. Mr. Laflin has taken pains to inform himself, and is undoubtedly correct, when he states to the House that the amount of paper used by the Government during last year is one-thirteenth of all the paper made in the United States according to the census of 1860. The amount paid was a little over $1,700,000, and the total census value was $23,154,020. This Government is, in fact, the greatest publishing-house in the world, and its publications last year cost one-twelfth as much as all the issues in the country in 1860, including newspapers and periodicals. The Government bill was $2,700,000—all the rest $31,063,898, and at this moment, in spite of the immense facilities enjoyed in Washington, the printers are so far behindhand that, if all orders were suspended, books already ordered cannot be had for a year.

Yet there is no hope that orders will be suspended; they could not be, altogether. What we hope is that they may be cut down in each case to the lowest point. The Agricultural Report is said to be a pet extravagance with the House. They printed last year not less than 600 copies for each member. Yet not a copy of the report for 1865 can be received by any member till after this Congress has expired. Notwithstanding which, we hear that the Printing Committee is urged to report in favor of ordering 300,000 copies for the present year, at a cost of not less than $450,000. We protest against it in advance. Members have an idea that it is a good electioneering document, and their constituents expect it. They will find a vote against this outrageous extravagance tell much more in their favor. Their constituents have learned by this time that they get a great deal of rubbish in the shape of official documents, which are of small use to them, but for which they do themselves have to pay. It all comes out of their pockets in the end, and makes the taxes so much the heavier. We venture to say the people will be more than content to reduce this outlay, and in future will scrutinize the yeas and nays to see who is for economy and who is for squandering.

The Financial Problem—How Can it be Solved?

From the Herald.

The question of finance is one of the most difficult subjects which our public men have to grapple with at this time. Next to the restoration of the Southern States it is the most important problem that is to be solved at present. Its final solution hinges, to a great extent, upon that of reconstruction, and depends, in a great measure, on the action of Congress in regard to the latter. But, with all the difficulties surrounding it, with all the obstacles which now seem to lie in the way, all that is necessary to enable the country to steer clear of breakers and secure an early return to a specie basis, is for those who are called upon to legislate upon the question to exercise a little common sense. Gold is now rapidly declining, and greenbacks appreciating in value, from the natural results of the laws of trade, and any attempt to hasten them, either by legislation in Congress or contraction by the Secretary of the Treasury, will, in the end, delay, rather than hasten the return to specie payments. Nor will the plan of forcing resumption of specie payments by withdrawing the greenbacks and funding them into bonds accomplish the object. It will interfere and clog the business of the country without securing the object aimed at. We cannot resume specie payments as long as our purchases abroad exceed our exports to the extent that they have for the last three years. One great cause for the fall of gold at this time is the large amount of cotton which is being shipped, which reduces the demand for gold to pay our foreign indebtedness.

The legislation at Washington may bring about a fall in the metal now and then, through the simple fact that the brokers in Wall street, acting upon the belief that it must go down, manage to lower the quotations, but this is only temporary and is liable to a reaction the moment that the flurry is over. But let the country raise and send to Europe sufficient cotton, or any other product, to more than pay for our purchases abroad, and there will be no longer a foreign demand for gold, and specie payments will come in spite of legislation.

This fact, we think, is of itself the great key to the solution of our present financial problem. If the members of Congress can tell when we shall export cotton and other products sufficient to pay our debts and our purchases abroad, they can then fix the day when we can resume specie payments, and all attempts to force it sooner than that will only bring upon us disaster as a punishment for our folly. The restoration of the South, in order that capital may be invested for the development of that section, and to increase the supply of the great staple, cotton, is, therefore, one of the most important steps towards a resumption of specie payments. Instead of withdrawing the greenbacks and forcing specie payments against the natural laws of trade, all legislation on this subject should be based on the laws of commerce. It was this course that enabled England to resume specie payments after the war with Napoleon. It took that nation several years to reach a specie basis, but it the radicals in Congress will only permit the country to be restored, we can, beyond a doubt, reach specie payments in one or two years, without any contraction of the non-interest bearing notes. All that is necessary for Congress to do on this question is to decide when it is probable that the exports of products will be equal in value to our imports, and fix that as the time when specie payments shall be resumed. Then make the greenbacks redeemable in coin on demand at the treasury and sub-treasuries throughout the country. In addition to this enact a law compelling the National banks to redeem their currency in greenbacks, and you have a complete system, which will adapt itself to the demands of trade and commerce, and prevent a rapid inflation of currency or sudden depreciation of values. The greenbacks will then be to this country what the notes of the Bank of England are to that. The notes of that bank are as good as gold the world over, and there is no reason why our Government greenbacks may not reach the same standard.

In order to make this system complete, it would no doubt be necessary to make the New York bank clearing house a sort of auxiliary to the Government, a controlling board over the currency, which could, like the Bank of England, hold in check the banks of the country. In this manner a perfect system could be formed that, in a short time, would, with the developments of our commerce, make this country, instead of England, the financial centre of the world. Specie payment, reached in this way, would be permanent, and it could be accomplished without disastrous effects upon the business of the country. Why will not Congress drop its ruinous contraction schemes, and legislate in a common sense way, and in accordance with the natural laws on this subject? They will find it, in the end, the shortest and most expeditious road to specie payments, while that of returning to a coin basis on the theory of contraction will prove a delusive, dangerous, and costly experiment. All efforts to control values by legislation, contrary to the natural laws on this subject, will have the same effect that the efforts to regulate the price of gold by legislation during the war did. It will make matters worse instead of better. The people do not want the greenbacks withdrawn. They are the most popular currency and the most convenient that we ever had in this country. Nor will they be likely to look with favor upon any movement which will deprive them of Government notes as the circulating medium. The fact that they will be obliged to pay an additional tax of some twenty-seven millions of dollars annually to pay the interest on the bonds into which the legal tenders are funded will add to the unpopularity of the movement. Nor will they be inclined to accept this policy any more cheerfully when they find that all this is done to benefit the national banks—a system inaugurated for political purposes. We trust that the Senate, in view of these facts, will consider long and well before it approves the wild contraction schemes which the financial tinkers are pressing.

"Signs of the Times."

From the Times.

Those who hoped and expected that the readjustment of our great sectional difficulties would be easily effected, find themselves sorely disappointed. The expectation was perhaps an unreasonable one. And yet, after the people, the army, and the navy so nobly performed their several duties, it seems hard that statesmen should fail to solve the far less difficult part of the problem. The people devoted their blood and treasure freely to their country. No such sacrifices are required from statesmen. They are called upon to sacrifice nothing but their prejudices and their ambitions. How far they are prepared to go in this line of duty we shall learn. So far the indications are not encouraging. The House of Representatives inaugurated, at the beginning, a Committee of Fifteen, which, in reference to all questions that relate to reconstruction, has been supreme. Practically, the legislation of Congress has been controlled by fifteen of its members. Upon the edict of that Committee, States which, during the Rebellion we all maintained could not get out of the Union, are held to be out, and the Congressional doors are closed against their Representatives, indiscriminately, without regard to the only constitutional question, viz., their eligibility. So that while Secessionists and Copperheads from Northern States take their seats unchallenged, loyal members from Tennessee are excluded. Saulsbury, from Delaware, and Davis, from Kentucky, utter their secession ribaldries with impunity, while Maynard, of Tennessee, and Johnson, of Arkansas, are not permitted to serve their constituents or their country.

In the meantime, while this wrong is persisted in, those who perpetrate it are seeking to justify themselves by abusing and slandering the President. They charge him with *Tylerism*, though he has neither done or said anything to sustain the accusation. He says that he is carrying out the policy of President Lincoln, challenging his enemies to show any departure from that policy. So far, then, there is no conflict of principle between the President and Congress but such as grows out of the extreme views of Congress upon the question of negro suffrage. Disguise it as you will, this is the real cause of the difference between the President and Congress. It takes other forms, but it means *that*, and only that.

With John Tyler, after the death of President Harrison, the Whig party split upon the United States Bank question. Our leaders, with Mr. Clay at their head, were committed and devoted to the bank, and forced that issue, as they had done in 1832. Tyler, a weak man, was driven into the Democratic party. The result was alike disastrous and inglorious to both Tyler and the Whig party.

Oblivious to the teachings of history, the Republican leaders are forming, under kindred circumstances, another fatal issue. Slavery attempted, through Rebellion, to establish a slave confederacy. That reckless and wicked attempt resulted, most righteously, in the destruction of slavery. And now for the millions of slaves suddenly enfranchised, though they are confessedly unable to provide even food and raiment for themselves, the Republican leaders demand universal suffrage. And this issue is forced upon the President and the people, just as the United States Bank issue was forced upon Tyler and the people in 1840.

Happily, however, President Johnson is a wiser and stronger man than John Tyler, and instead of going over, as Tyler did, to those who opposed his election, Andrew Johnson accepts the issue, but intends "to fight it out," as General Grant did, "on this line," with Union men and upon Union principles.

In our judgment the Republicans in and out of Congress who present universal negro suffrage as the paramount question in reconstructing the Federal Government, make the same mistake that our Whig leaders made in clinging to the Bank of the United States. The people are not prepared for it. Nor, what is more to the purpose, the negroes are not prepared for it.

But for the negro suffrage question, and ambitions connected with it, there would be no controversy between Congress and the President. Any and all other differences of opinion could and would have been amicably arranged by mutual concessions. But "unchastened ambition" is blind. It concedes nothing. And when allied to fanaticism, it becomes madly blind.

While, therefore, the President remains faithful to the principles which he boldly avowed at the commencement of the Rebellion, and so faithfully maintained during the war, he may safely rely upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people for the support of his Administration.

"John Rabus, from Gotha."

From the Times.

The following touching note was written by a disabled soldier of the Union army, a German by birth, upon committing suicide a few days ago in Philadelphia:—

"I was a soldier in the 15th New York Heavy Artillery, U. S. A., and I got a disease (palsy) in the service, from the effects of which I was obliged to stop work; in consequence I applied for a pension from the United States Government. Not receiving any support from the Government, this is to inform my friends and acquaintances I have been obliged to kill myself. JOHN RABUS, from Gotha."

The case does not stand solitary. We have had one in this city and another in Brooklyn within a few weeks, in which two needy and disabled veteran soldiers, entitled to assistance from the Government, after applying for it and being harshly refused, went in despair and committed suicide. We have no record in the matter, but our impression is that we have seen mention in our exchanges, from different parts of the country, of not less than a dozen similar cases during the past winter. In nearly every instance there have been connected with them complaints of harsh treatment in their efforts to obtain a hearing from the authorities. Those who know from observation, or from the illustrated papers, the cruel and disgraceful scenes that take place in this city on each of the stated occasions upon which the disabled veterans crowd up to the office to receive their little pensions, will have no difficulty in crediting the allegations. If there is any case in which official severity and rigidity should be relaxed, and considerations of humanity and services rendered should be taken into account, it should surely be in the case of those who have received honorable but disabling wounds in the war which restored our glorious Union. The country's indebtedness to them can never be repaid; but the people of the country would certainly like to see their officials give as prompt a recognition of this debt, as is given of the debt due to those who merely lent the Government their money. It was more criminal to repudiate the claim of poor "John Rabus from Gotha," "a soldier in the Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, U. S. A," than it would be to be repudiate the bond of a millionaire who lent his whole fortune to the country in her hour of need. We think it would be well for our returned soldiers to organize an association for mutual relief in case of want, somewhat in the style of the St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's Societies in our midst. We are persuaded that there are many of this class in this city who have been in great want during the past winter, and are still in want. Some of these disabled men, on one account or another, are not legally entitled to a pension; others who are entitled, cannot obtain it; others find the paltry sum but little assistance in such times as these. The "Soldier's Messenger Corps" is of some advantage; but many, like John Rabus, for instance, are incapable of service in it. As a general thing, these men are too proud to beg, but this proves no reason why they should be permitted to perish. We are persuaded that if such a society were organized to examine into these cases, our liberal and patriotic citizens would generously contribute to its support.

National Finances—The New Loan Bill.

From the World.

In all discussions of this important subject it is necessary to keep in view the cardinal considerations on which the policy of the Government ought to hinge. It is for the interest of a powerful and opulent class to keep the grand feature out of sight, and to confuse and bewilder the public mind with a mass of subordinate details.

The central consideration is not the resumption of specie payments—important as that is—but the fact that within the next two fiscal years, the national treasury has a prodigious mass of matured and maturing obligations, amounting, in all, to some seventeen hundred millions of dollars. Since this enormous mass of debt cannot be paid, it must be funded. If the whole national debt were funded in long bonds, great as it is, it could be easily managed, and the business of the country would pass without any shock into a healthy state. As the unfunded debt is the chief difficulty, we will begin with an authentic statement of its amount, taken from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury:—

Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1868	$8,908,341 30	
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1867	9,415,250 00	
Com. compound notes, due in 1867 and 1868	173,012,141 00	
Seven-thirty Treasury notes, due in 1867 and 1868	830,000,000 00	
		$1,021,335,732 30
Bonds, Texas indemnity, past due	760,000 00	
Bonds, treasury notes, etc., past due	613,920 09	
		1,373,920 09
Temporary loan, ten days' notice	19,107,745 46	
Certificates of indebtedness, due in 1866	55,905,000 00	
Treasury notes, 5 per cent., Dec. 1, 1865	82,500,901 00	
		187,549,646 46
United States notes	428,160,569 00	
Fractional currency	26,057,469 20	
		454,218,038 20
Total		$1,664,477,337 55

Deducting the legal-tender notes, temporary loans, etc., (which must be ultimately funded), there remain between ten and eleven hundred millions which fall due within the ensuing two years, and can be met only by loans or conversion into long bonds. Of this amount, $830,000,000 consists of seven-thirty notes, convertible into six per cent. bonds at the pleasure of the holders, but only at their pleasure—a circumstance which makes the holders, and not the Government, masters of the situation.

If the conversion of the seven-thirties was optional with the Government, instead of optional with its creditors, the Treasury would be disembarrassed. As it is, the holders have the Government very much in their power. If the seven-thirties were all held by a single person, what would be his interest? Would he keep them for conversion, or keep them for payment? If for conversion, and he did actually exchange them for long bonds at maturity, the financial problem would solve itself. The aggregate debt would remain precisely the same; and as the seven-thirties fell due, the Government would be paying six per cent., instead of the present high rate, on that portion of it. In that case, the holder of the unfunded debt would have the same interest with the community, in a speedy return to specie payments, which would give him his interest in the equivalent of gold, and not, as now, in depreciated paper.

But if he thought he could make more money by pursuing the other course, the other course would certainly be adopted. Supposing the eight hundred and thirty millions in the hands of a single holder, and supposing him desirous of ultimately investing in the long bonds of the Government, he would not make a direct conversion if he thought he could get a larger amount of bonds by compelling the Government to pay him money for the seven-thirties, and then investing it in bonds. If he elected to adopt this course, how could the Government procure the money? In no other way than by the sale of bonds. But the amount of money to be raised would create a dearth in the money market; while the great amount of bonds offered for sale would depress the value of the bonds to a very low figure. The holder of the seven-thirties would profit alike by this state of the money market, and by this state of the bond market. The money being all raised for *him*, and coming into his hands to expend, he alone profits, at the expense of the community, by the dearness of money. Intending to invest this money in bonds, he also profits at the expense of the Government, by the depression of the bonds. He feathers his nest on both sides. It is for the interest of the Government to avoid being thus cornered by a combination among the heavy holders of the seven-thirties, which would give the same unity to their action as if the unfunded debt were owned by a single holder. Considerable portions of it are scattered among the people; but when they found that they could make more by demanding payment and reinvesting the proceeds, they would not be slow to act in concert with the combined speculators.

When the debt is once funded it will all be paid in gold, or the equivalent of gold. The total unfunded debt is nearly seventeen hundred millions; and if the currency could be kept so inflated that the bonds for that amount could be purchased at a discount of twenty-five per cent., there would be a gain, by the purchasers, of more than four hundred millions of dollars—an amount so vast as to inflame the cupidity of the speculating class to the highest pitch.

This is the formidable difficulty against which the Secretary of the Treasury is called to contend; and Congress, misled by the sophistry, or bribed by the money of the speculators, hesitates to clothe him with the necessary power. As one means of foiling the speculators, the Secretary desires authority to make a safe and cautious contraction of the currency, and bring it to a specie basis. With the currency at par, bonds would not be purchased at a great depreciation; the chief temptation would be taken away from the cupidity of the speculators. But the main feature of the new loan bill is the trammel it puts on the Secretary of the Treasury to restrain him from contracting the currency. It interdicts him from withdrawing more than ten millions during the first six months after the passage of the bill, and four millions a month thereafter. That is, it permits him to reduce the volume of the currency about one and a quarter per cent. for the first six months, and about one-half of one per cent. a month thereafter. At this rate, it would take ten years to retire all the greenbacks. The whole currency of the country amounts to something like $750,000,000; in six months it would be reduced to $740,000,000; and by the first of January, 1867 (the year when the seven-thirties will begin to fall due in large amounts), the currency will have been reduced to only $728,000,000—a promising exhibit for the speculators who are plotting to corner the Government in the conversion of the seven-thirties, and whose success in a great measure depends on the continued inflation of the currency.

The powers asked by the Secretary, as was well shown by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, were no greater than he needed to defeat the combinations of speculators. The clause in his bill authorizing loans abroad, which was criticized with so much severity, and is stricken out of the new bill, was merely a safeguard against such combinations. In his annual report, Mr. McCulloch expressed a decided preference for placing all the loans in this country. But if a combination should be made to depress their value at home, it would be for the public interest that he should have power to go into other markets.

The question is, whether the Secretary, with no conceivable interest but the public welfare, and the care of his reputation, may not be more safely trusted than a great speculating interest, with an opportunity to make several hundred millions, if they can thwart the policy of the Treasury. Congress inclines to side with the for speculators, and against the Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 f

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 2m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

TEAS, &c.
TEAS REDUCED TO $1. AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 6 No. 1102 MARKET STREET.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!
Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.
BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT
No chimney! No smoke! No grease.
Sold by Inventors.
KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.
AGENTS WANTED.
Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
TO OUR PATRONS AND THE
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 3rp No. 712 CHESNUT S

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
3 3 6

COAL.
GEO. A. COOKE
IS SELLING THE
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
AT $7 PER TON.
ALSO, EAGLE VEIN,
Same sizes, and same prices.
Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.
Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.
EMPORIUM,
[3 18 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 328 Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Offices, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 6

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m
ALSO, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.
2 2 3m A. BROWN.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

DRY GOODS.
ARE & LANDELL'S
FOURTH AND ARCH,
NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES
AT PRICES TO MEET THE VIEWS OF BUYERS.
ARE OPENING TO-DAY, FOR
SPRING SALES:
FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
MAGNIFICENT FOULARDS.
SPLENDID BLACK SILKS.
P. S.—The above are all new goods, and at prices to suit. 3 24 stuth

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 3 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
IN PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUÉS in all varieties of styles and price from 50c to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and our ability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

MISCELLANEOUS.
HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 6 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 6

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 3m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-P Bosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 5 No. 105 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
3 20 1m Proprietor.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also gives one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

LECTURE ON HABIT.—The Academy of Music was crowded last evening with a brilliant audience, to a listen to a lecture by John B. Gough, on "Habit." The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Mr. George W. Eddy, one of the prominent members of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In commencing he thanked the audience for the flattering reception they had given him. He stated one reason why he had chosen "Habit" as his subject was that he had thereby a wider latitude than if he had selected a more logical subject. He had acquired the habit of digression, but he would digress as little as possible. Possibly some critics would accuse him of common place topics. Sir Walter Scott had said to his daughter, who had called something vulgar, tha: that word meant only common, or in frequent use. Some of the best possessions are common and familiarly known to all. Habit is gradual in its growth, and so many trifling defects grow on one by insensible degrees. Frequent acts become custom, and the state of mind which results is habit. We are born with powers and faculties capable of anything, but it is only the exercise of those faculties that elevates us. Zealous acting of good deeds only make a man better morally.

By sinning men grow harder and harder. If every act tends to the formation of habit, and every habit goes to form character, what unalterable effects depend upon our little daily acts! Some cannot speak politely and civilly, and he was glad the subject was being now discussed, as regards conductors and clerks of hotels. He gave, in his glowing language, an incident, telling that a friend had been waiting in his room for two hours, while he had been endeavoring to see him or send him a message, by which delay he had lost a railroad train. He was satisfied that some ticket-masters could keep their temper far better than he could, for they were tormented and badgered beyond endurance. It is difficult to be civil on certain subjects while human nature is as it is. There is a power in suavity, a charm in politeness, that makes it well worth while to cultivate.

Affectation is a habit, and young persons often blunder into it. Some persons pretend to surliness, though why they should is beyond understanding. Still, one of the most singular and disgusting affectations is that of assumed indifference. He could not endure that phase of character. He deprecated an much assumed passion as the woman who threw up her arms and enthusiastically exclaimed, "Oh, I have such a passion for *roast veal!*" The mincing, halting, tripping sort of gait, the affectation of talk, the affectation of shoddy society, who must attend the fashionable church and give dinners, that they may tell their guests how much each of their dishes cost, met sarcastic references that convulsed all with laughter.

How serious and offensive is the affectation of some young men, who find merriment and amusement in every noble act, every honorable achievement, every great advance in civilization and morality! But, baser far than this is the affectation of the lady's man, who will boast of having made the conquest of a lady whom he never knew. Another (great) affectation is the assumed wit—the punster, the dullest and stupidest of all persons, who interrupts all reasonable conversation by his atrocious puns. Sydney Smith once said that wit was mechanical, and by hard trying a person might sometimes imbibe a little of it. A retort is a very different thing from a pun. A very sharp, unpremeditated retort is glorious in its results.

What a multitude of unnecessary words people acquire the habit of using! "I went alone," we all understand; but, "I went away all alone by myself," was used by a minister to him, though it is ridiculous. "I went there my own self, and I saw him with my own eyes." Thus we use unnecessary words by the cartload.

Take twenty ladies in a room together, enter a mouse, and there is a general scream of terror, a jumping on chairs, and gathering up of skirts. Thus, some think it very fine to turn pale at a spider, and faint at the sight of a dog. What mistakes, errors, and crimes are committed through habit! "I forgot to post a letter to the doctor, and my mistress is dead." He had heard of a minister who had received a message to go to a dying woman, and forgot; and a maniac had told the minister afterwards that she had gone to perdition through his fault. "I forgot it, it is a grievous, a shocking error." It is the duty of all to set themselves to remedy this; a man can overcome a natural defect if he tries.

The young lady yields up the beautiful figure of her body, and submits to be squeezed, pinched, and bound tight until a sculptor would only copy her proportions as a deformity. We submit to have our feet pinched to be crippled, and to have our heads bound in the tight stove-pipe hats, to do anything that fashion demands. He vividly sketched the extreme annoyances of dress which had been worn in his boyhood days, and detailed at length the equipments of a drygoods store that a woman now carries about with her, enumerating, among them, somebody else's hair, and innumerable other articles.

Avarice, which has been termed criminal poverty, stretching, and scraping, and fawning for a little more, though one is worth thousands and thousands, is a terrible growing habit. The habit of lying is acquired by a disregard for truth and a disposition to make the telling of a fact more wonderful. Thus many become colossal liars. Some of these men might be agreeable to society were it not that one lacks for their stories what they lack to enable them to partake of sausages at a hotel, confidence.

Another direful habit is that of cursing, of using the Almighty's name in profanity. It is wicked, atrociously, blasphemously wicked. It is thus done by many, because it is atrociously wicked. Does any young man here swear? It is not manly—it is mean; it is vulgar; it is brutish. A true man respects the feelings of others, and does not swear. It is a habit. Break it now forever. He had heard a tottering old man beastly and blasphemously cursing. Would any young man do that? Yet it is worse to blaspheme one's Maker in the flush of manhood and vigor. Break this habit. You can, and you must. He had seen it overcome by others, and would firmly declare any one could conquer the vile habit.

Every man and woman is better for considering and acknowledging the Omnipotence of God. Daniel Webster had said that the most important question that ever occurred to his mind was his individual responsibility to God. Every one must know that he wields an immense responsibility towards others, and has to answer to the Almighty for his use of that power. If he could only speak to every young man who was living an aimless life! Nobody could describe the deadening character of an aimless life, with all energy gone; all love and charity lost; every impulse of progress and morality unsympathized with. It was far better to struggle with appalling temptation than to be dead to all the claims of humanity.

It is a grand thing to think of our personality. Every man and every woman has a right to be here, but it is a dreadful thought to think we are now fixing our eternal future. We can cultivate the habit of good, and can thus acquire power over our propensities, and thus raise ourselves nearer to our God. Is there such a being as a true man, a perfect man? Stand up, true man of humanity, lift up those lips that scorn not right; raise the hand that never used its strength against a weaker creature; stand up, noble and brave-hearted, and show us the semblance of a true man. Is it not hard to see men yielding to the base degradation of the vile habits of vice and intemperance?

Stand up, if you can, victim of vice, bondman of intemperance, and show how habit has lowered man nearly to a level with the brute. He curses his misery, his low debauchery, his memory of his past happiness, and the consciousness of his present degradation. He recalls his childhood's old prayer, prattled at his mother's knee, and the remembrance thrills his brain through with agony. He has bargained his soul for a vice; he has sold his birthright for a lust; and look what he is! Shouting in the glee of the maniac, cursing, hallooing, foaming with frenzy. Oh, young man, assume the control over your passions, curb your direful propensities, if you would be a true man!

Men must think. Young men! he held a man to be supremely happy when, free from vile habits and thoughts, he has acquired the habit of thinking aright. Oh, to be able to call to sight the foul, glowering enemy and drive him away abashed and conquered! Oh, young man, keep the fountain head pure! Look through nature up to nature's God! How many men do commit atrocious folly by giving full play to imagination! There are many superstitious persons in this country. Thirteen is an unlucky number at table. Friday is an unlucky day for a journey. It is unlucky to look at a new moon over the left shoulder. It is unlucky to break a looking-glass. How many are frightened in the dark, not at any thing but the dark! This fear of dark, as dark, is a mere habit acquired while one is young.

Take a baby and bring him up rationally, and never frighten him, and he will grow up brave and courageous. He had been, as a boy, one of the most timid of boys. He was bringed of it when on a farm, about fifteen years old. He could yet remember driving the cows before daylight, and how he whistled—and such a whistle! He thought his hair was standing up so that it almost lifted his hat off his head. But he had been cured. He was not afraid of the darkness, only of what it brings, robbers and bad men. Guard him from these, and he would contentedly go and sit on a tombstone or a gravestone at twelve o'clock at night. Fearful persons are always expecting bad news, and poverty, and sudden death.

The habit of procrastination causes great evil and unhappiness. "I intend to do it! I intend to do it!" Pass by the house of the procrastinator, and how dilapidated and unpleasant it is! He acts like the Irishman, who did not fix his roof in stormy weather because it was wet, nor in clear weather because it did not need it. There is a power of persistency. He would count persistency among the cardinal virtues. He had heard of a man who went courting every night for fourteen years, three miles, travelled fifteen thousand miles, and got a wife at last. Every man who would break a bad habit must exercise patience. Habit strengthen with age. Never yield an inch; keep at the work. It is harder than having a tooth drawn, but it can be broken. Fasten him to a post by his finger, and he would be as fast as if his whole body was bound. A good resolution, faithfully kept, does everything. Hugh Miller, who had drank two glasses of whisky when a laborer, and found that he could not study after it, determined to renounce the habit of drinking, and did it.

A young man had been pointed out to him as having come out from a three years' term in the army as pure as when he went into it. There is temptation in the city stronger than motherly and sisterly love—stronger than the teachings of morality and religion. Alas! there are many who find the temptation stronger.

Some men are never tidy; their clothes look as if they were thrown upon them; their hands and faces are dirty and unwashed. This habit is a fixed and a disgusting one.

He would now speak of a habit—and if any objected they might retire—he was disgusted at totally. It was the habit of tattling, scandal-mongering. He was proud that no man could touch his character before God. People might disparage his reputation; that was how he might appear before men. To get a scandal these folks will descend to the meanest acts; will bribe a child to tell secrets. He would like to brand them with hot irons with the letters "tattler." He had no words to express fully his disgust and contempt for a gossiping Christian tattler. You find them everywhere, the men just as bad as the women.

There is not a man, or woman, or girl here, above the age of fifteen, who has not had those foul tongues wagged against them. He would rather hear a man or woman swear a string of oaths as long as from here to Kansas, than to have them sit down and spin out a base false lot of accusations against another's pure reputation. It was the crime of all crimes. He would sooner harbor a snake in his house than a slandering gossip. How could any one dare to harm a pure-minded girl by destroying her reputation? They say—*they say* a lie nine times out of ten. Never harbor them, or allow them to give their polluting confidences.

How many there are who have a habit, or a propensity to take offense! Whenever you are inclined to get angry sing the good old doxology to the tune of "Old Hundred," and it will cure that spell. How many repent a sharp, stinging word said to the dear mother who now lies dead in the church-yard—who does not remember and repent of those past words, which can never be recalled? There is a good deal of wisdom in the old phrase, "Take it easy—take it easy." The greatness of many great men is not so much their conception of great things as their deductions from small things. Books might be written to tell how great events had grown from little causes, how world-known inventions had sprung from little chance observations.

All can avoid temptation. It is easier to some; it is far harder to others. Constitutional tendencies vary much. One may have to struggle for life against the powerful, almost overmastering temptations but what a glorious, sublime thing it is to see that struggle! Buckle on the armor, young man, for the battle of life. By-and-by, conquering and overmastering all things, standing erect, your armor dented and broken, you shall shout victory, victory! and the angels shall take up the cry, shouting hosannahs and victory, victory! and you shall lay your life-earned crown at the foot of Him who redeems us all from every evil habit.

MIDNIGHT BURGLARS.—On Saturday morning about 2 o'clock, while the wind was blowing at a terrible rate, the farmhouse of Mr. Jacob Hiddemen, at Moyamensing avenue and the Old Buck road, was entered and robbed of about sixty-eight dollars in money. The burglars forced an entrance through a rear window, and proceeded, immediately up stairs. The door of the bedchamber, in which Mr. and Mrs. Hiddemen and children were sleeping, was forced open, the noise of which aroused the occupants, who were greatly alarmed, thinking that the high wind had uplifted the roof. Presently they were surprised to see four men enter and advance towards the bed, disguised with white handkerchiefs tied over their faces and slouch hats pulled down over their eyes, the first having a large butcher-knife uplifted, the second presenting a revolver, and the third carrying a gun. The fourth individual was some distance in the rear.

The men, with deadly weapons, surrounded the bed, and threatened to kill the occupants if they attempted any resistance. The fourth man then ransacked the bureau drawers, and secured thirty eight dollars in money. The three men demanded of Mr. Hiddemen the rest of his money, threatening to kill him if he did not make known where it was concealed. They remarked that they were gentlemen thieves, and would not murder him, if he would tell them where they would get the money. Mr. Hiddemen feared lest they would carry out their threat, and he told them that the money was kept in a small trunk in one corner of the room. They broke open the trunk and secured the money, which was only thirty dollars. The burglars, after threatening to shoot him if he attempted to give any alarm, proceeded down stairs, and barred one of the doors after them to prevent pursuit.

At daybreak, Mr. Hiddemen discovered that the thieves had turned the hour hand of the clock back, making it appear earlier in the day than it really was. This was done for the purpose of deceiving the police, and giving the scoundrels a chance to prove an alibi in case they should be arrested.

As yet the scoundrels have not been arrested, although some sixteen suspicious characters were taken into custody, but discharged for want of evidence. The authorities are in search of the villains, and it is hoped they will be brought to justice.

DISTURBANCE IN A LAGER BEER SALOON.—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock about twenty men, young and old, were seated in Catharine Hartwine's lager beer saloon, No. 854 N. Third street, when six ruffians entered, and demanded of the person in charge of the bar to purchase some ball tickets. This was refused. The men then insulted a young man in the saloon, and ordered him out; but, instead of this, the friends of the young man insisted on the party leaving. Words followed, and finally the ruffians were driven out of the building. Shortly afterwards they returned with a larger force, and entering the saloon, commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all present. A daughter of Mrs. Hartwine was badly beaten, and three or four Germans roughly handled. Glasses, chairs, and tables were broken. One of the rioters, named H. McCready, was arrested by Officer Johnson, after a chase of several squares. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was bound over in default of $1000 bail, to answer the charge of assault and battery and disorderly conduct.

ACTIVITY IN SHIP BUILDING.—At the present time much activity prevails in the ship yards of this city. The new frigate Chattanooga, which was built at this port, is being fitted out, and it is expected that she will be ready for service in a few weeks. The vessels now being built here are the Algoma, Antietam, and Pushmataha, all screw sloops, each one representing a different class, and the iron-clads Shackamaxon and Tunxis. The vessels under repair are the Aroostook, Chenango, Metacomet, Ossipee, Sassacus, and Shamrock. At League Island the following vessels are laid up:—Iron-clads—Atlanta, Yazoo, Canonicus, Waxsaw, Catskill, Sunecook, Dictator, Sangamon, Passaic, Cohoes, Koka, New Ironsides, Lehigh, Nansett, Modoc, Nahant, Nantucket, Napa, Naubue. Wooden vessels—Boxer, St. Louis, Cunarron, Genesee, Mingoe, Mendota, Horner, Kineo, Maumee.

NEW RESERVOIR.—The Chief Engineer of the Water Works has purchased eighteen acres of land on Cedar Hill, west of Belmont avenue, for the purpose of erecting a reservoir to furnish the citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward with a better supply of water. The price to be paid is $600 per acre. The reservoir, when finished, will be one hundred and seventy-five feet above low-water mark. The purchase has been approved by the Committee on Water.

RETURN OF A FIRE COMPANY.—The Good Intent Steam Fire Engine Company returned to this city yesterday afternoon after a short trip to Allentown, Pa., where they had gone for the purpose of testing the quality of their engine against a fire company of the latter place. The Good Intent threw a stream of water of 285 feet through an inch nozzle. Their opponents threw only 210 feet. The Good Intent has thus placed itself in the first rank of steam fire engines.

LIBEL SUIT.—Yesterday a case of considerable interest came before Alderman Beitler, in which Mr. T. R. Callender was charged with libel. The suit was instituted at the instance of Robert Smith Lister, and which was based on an article which appeared in the New York *Police Gazette*, signed Vidocq, and purporting to be the Philadelphia correspondence of the paper mentioned. It is stated that the article in question reflected on the sister of the plaintiff. Charles W. Brooke, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff, and Edward H. Weil, Esq., for defendant. The case was argued at some length before the magistrate, when Mr. Callender was bound over in the sum of six hundred dollars bail to answer at Court.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS.—The Girard Avenue and Fourth and Eighth Street lines having been consolidated, the cars on the first-named road ceased running on the 25th inst., so as to give an opportunity to have the road reconstructed. Iron and timber have already been placed along a portion of it. When the work is completed, passengers will be conveyed over the Fourth and Eighth and Girard Avenue Roads for one fare. The cars on the Race and Vine Streets Railroad now run to and from Hestonville.

ANOTHER PARDON.—William H. Harris, who was convicted about six months ago of being concerned in the Navy Yard frauds, was yesterday pardoned by the President. Before the trial of Harris it was understood that he had made full restitution. The only one of the persons now in prison of all who were arrested in connection with the frauds at the Navy Yard is Anthony Hale, who, in 1864, was master carter. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and has served nearly one year of the term.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE AND EXPOSURE.—Last evening Coroner Taylor held an inquest upon the body of a man named James Devlin, who died at Seventh and Bedford streets. Intemperance and exposure were the causes of death. He had been a soldier, and a constitution predisposed to decay was prematurely sapped in the swamps of the Chickahominy. He died in utter squalor, and the Coroner took charge of the body.

WARRANTS REDEEMED.—The City Treasurer, in addition to paying warrants for salaries and labor for the present year, has redeemed warrants of 1865 and previous years to a large amount, as the following will show:—

Warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1866,	$2,889,335·04
Paid since that time, ...	1,458,931·47
Still outstanding, . . .	$1,430,403·57

IN WANT OF A COAT.—A man who gave the name of John Shannon was arrested last evening by Detective James Webb, charged with the larceny of a coat, the property of a Mr. King. The defendant admitted stealing the coat, which was valued at forty-two dollars, and stated that he pawned it for three dollars. He was locked up for a hearing.

THE GOSPEL IN THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Female Domestic Missionary Society for the support of the Gospel in the Philadelphia Almshouse, elected the following officers at their last meeting:—Directress, Mrs. William Purvess; Secretary, Miss S. M. Lisle; Treasurer, Miss Sarah Boynton. Seventeen managers were also elected.

BOISTEROUS MARCH.—Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the thermometer marked a temperature of 18 degrees above zero, which is 14 degrees below the freezing point. This is unusually cold for March. Last March, the lowest marking of the thermometer was 24½ degrees, that of the year previous, 21½ degrees.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following opinions were delivered yesterday:—

Seip vs. Storch. Error to Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Opinion by Read, J. Judgment affirmed.

Dorrance's Appeal. From Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Opinion by Read, J. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant.

Freeman Scott vs. William Saddler. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Opinion by Read, J. Judgment affirmed.

Pratt vs. Bellin. Appeal from decree of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Opinion by Read, J. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant.

Conyngham et al. vs. Cortright et al. Error to Common Pleas of Carbon county. Opinion by Read J. Judgment affirmed.

Stroud's appeal. From Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Opinion by Read, J. Decree affirmed.

Mrs. Lennig's appeal. Lennig's estate. From Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Opinion by Agnew, J. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant.

Society for Visiting the Sick and Burying the Dead vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex relatione Max L. Mayer. Error to Common Pleas of Philadelphia county. Opinion by Agnew, J. Judgment affirmed. Woodward, C. J., concurs in the judgment, but dissents from so much of the reasoning as treats the charges against the relator as ground for disfranchisement.

Brolaskey vs. Anderson. From Common Pleas of Philadelphia county. Opinion by Agnew, J. Judgment affirmed.

John O. Bockus et al. vs Henry Herman. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Decree dismissing the bills affirmed, with costs.

Delaware Division Canal Co. vs. Stewart and others. Opinion by Agnew, J. Judgment reversed.

Person & Dressel vs. Leigh. Opinion by Agnew, J. Judgment affirmed.

The Case of Abrams.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Commonwealth vs. Morris Abrams. Indictment for the murder of Captain Joseph H. Cox, master of the British brig *Theodorus*. This case was given to the jury at about 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday. At about 12 M. to-day they came in with a verdict of guilty of murder of the first degree.

Sentences.

The February term being about to close, several prisoners, among them those convicted last week of homicide, were in the dock for sentence.

Edward Simons, convicted of murder of the second degree, in having killed Bernard Kane, at Passyunk road and Cross street, October 6, 1865, by shooting him with a pistol, was sentenced by Judge Ludlow to an imprisonment of six years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

George alias John Johnson, a black man, convicted of manslaughter, in having killed Thomas Moultre also a colored man, in Lombard street, near Sixth, November 21, 1865, by stabbing him with a knife, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Frank J Monaghan, convicted of selling lottery policies, was sentenced to nine months in the County Prison.

Thomas J. Hillings, a pawnbroker, convicted of conspiracy to cheat and defraud, was sentenced to four months in the County Prison.

Mary Megonegal, charged with the larceny of sundry articles of property, such as napkins, lace, ribbon, etc., the property of Mr. Dunn, residing at No. 805 Controller street, was placed on trial. Mr. Dunn testified that having had $505 stolen from a bureau drawer in his bed-room, the detectives, Levy and Somers, were called in. The defendant had been living as a domestic in Mr Dunn's family for several years, and among other rooms examined in the house was hers. Her trunk was opened, and the good above mentioned, which Mrs. Dunn recognized as hers, were found.

The money which had been lost was not found, but under the carpet and under the leg of the bedstead was found a pocket book, containing a number of receipts, which Mr. Dunn recognized as his and as having been stolen from him about four years ago. It then contained, in addition to the receipts about $60. The defendant stated to Mr Dunn of his loss at the time and wanted to know why he did not advertise for the return of the papers contained in the pocket book, and offer a reward for them. They might be returned to him.

The case is on trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTRELS, MINSTRELS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESTNUT. COMPLETE SUCCESS. HOWDY'D HOUSES! REMAIN FIVE NIGHTS MORE! MONDAY EVENING, March 26, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, (Except Wednesday, March 28) The Great Confederation of distinguished ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES. THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD. In a Minstrel Grand Carnival of New Acts, New Songs, and New Jokes. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured at TURNER HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 106 S. TENTH Street, Assembly Buildings. 3 26 6t

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE. Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 31 1y

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers. WILLIAM E. SINN, ... Resident Manager. Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.

THIS EVENING, FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY, A THRILLING NEW DRAMA, In a Prologue and Three Acts, from Miss Braddon's celebrated Novel, "ONLY A CLOD," BY JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., AND ENTITLED, CAUGHT IN THE TOILS. In which Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. F. Foster, Mr. G. Lewis, Mrs. W. A. Chapman, Miss C. Cappell, Mrs. E. F. Keach, Miss Annie Ward, and others will appear. To conclude with the popular afterpiece, WANTED, 1000 MILLINERS. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 28, 162d GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. Only day perform ance of CAUGHT IN THE TOILS. WEDNESDAY EVENING March 28. BENEFIT OF MR. A. BIRGFELD. THURSDAY EVENING, March 29, First night of a play by Scribe. BETRAYER AND BETRAYED; OR, CROSSING THE QUICKSANDS. FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS ANNIE WARD.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. GRAND GALA NIGHT. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28, FIRST BENEFIT OF A. BIRGFELD, MUSICAL DIRECTOR. A powerful new Drama, by John Brougham, Esq. entitled Only a Clod; Or, Caught in the Toils. To be followed by A GRAND MUSICAL OLIO, IN WHICH MRS. SOPHIE GIMSER KUHN, THE MÆNNERCHOR VOCAL SOCIETY, And other artists will appear, commencing with the overture to "WILLIAM TELL," by Rossini, by BIRGFELD'S GRAND ORCHESTRA, Assisted by the principal performers of all Musical Organizations in the city, and ending with the celebrated March and Fanfare from "FAUST," performed by the MÆNNERCHOR AND BIRGFIELD'S MILITARY BAND. TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS may be had at the Box Office of the Theatre C. W. Trumpler's Music Store, and J. C. Risley's Continental Hotel. 3 26 3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock. TUESDAY, March 27, SECOND APPEARANCE of the young, beautiful, and brilliant ACTRESS AND VOCALIST, MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES, whose engagement is unavoidably limited to THREE NIGHTS, and will appear in the celebrated sensational Drama, in five acts, translated from the German, entitled FANCHON THE CRICKET. Fanchon.....Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES During the piece MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES will introduce her celebrated LA DANZA WALTZ AND "AVA MARIE." WEDNESDAY, Benefit and Last Night of MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock. LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MR. CHARLES DILLON. TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), March 27, BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK. Belphegor.....Mr. DILLON Madeline, his wife.....Miss F. Price Fantaronade.....Stuart Robson Viscount de Hercule.....Mr. Marlowe Scene, France. Time, 1814. To conclude with the glorious Farce THE WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Baggs, with songs.....Stuart Robson FRIDAY, Benefit of MR. DILLON. SATURDAY, Benefit of E. L. TILTON. MONDAY NEXT, J. E. MURDOCH.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION. Immense sucess of the brilliant POWLER SISTERS, BILLY HOLMES, The Great Comic Singer. MR. JOHN SENIA And his Wonderful Straw Piano. SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES, EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH. COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, THE GREAT KALEIDOPHOTOSCOPE, AND GIFT ENTERTAINMENT. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock. MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2½ o'c'ock. 3 26 6t

FOYER OF ACADEMY. CHARLES H. JARVIS' FIFTH MATINEE. THURSDAY March 29, 1866, at four o'clock. Single Admission, One Dollar. Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. 3 24 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND ETHIOPIAN OPERA MATINEE! GRAND ETHIOPIAN OPERA MATINEE! WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866. BENEFIT OF MR. S. McDOUGALL. BENEFIT OF MR. S. McDOUGALL. The Entertainment will comprise a selection of the most popular Songs, Choice Music, Newest Jokes, Comicalities, Scenes, etc. etc. by the GREAT CONFEDERATION OF DISTINGUISHED ETHIOPIAN ARTISTS, comprising BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTRELS, whose performances are unequalled in merit and style of execution, and unobjectionable in manner and character. Admission, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats 75 Cents. Box Sheet now open at Peterson's Book Store, No. 306 Chesnut street. 3 26 3t

THE FAVORITES OF THE METROPOLIS! MUSICAL FUND HALL. FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, March 26, 1866, The original and world-famed WOOD'S MINSTRELS, From No. 514 Broadway, New York (organized in 1851), their first travelling tour in ten years. The rare talents of the chief artistes of this superb centralization of minstrel celebrities have won for the Wood's a pre-eminence over all other troupes in the world. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. 3 26 6t COOL WHITE, Manager.

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, National Hall, MARKET St. above Twelfth. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 8 P. M. Also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 P. M. Doors open one hour previous. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten years 15 cents. 3 26 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements may be made addressing GEORGE EASTERLY, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED still on exhibition. 1 1

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc., obtained at current rates. 2 13

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 771 South THIRD Street. Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graden, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolan, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 723 (back) Ismit street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1021 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carby, No. 109 Church's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Washington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis (rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc., DILKS & SON, Druggists, N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S, DYOTT & CO.'S, And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, 3 26 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S EXPECTORANT. FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S BITTERS. USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS. For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative. In all cases where the above Preparations fail to make a cure the money will be refunded. For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store, NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET, Below Walnut, Philadelphia. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Wholesale Agents. No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada. C. G. GARRISON, M. D., Treats patients for all diseases at his Office, No. 211 South EIGHTH Street. All consultations free 3 7 3m

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION Approving the Sureties of John L. Hill and R. Henry Smith, Contractors for Cleansing the Streets of the Northern District, and Henry Bickley, Contractor for Cleansing the Streets of the Southern District.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That J. Preston Williams, Samuel P. Jones, and Joseph Megary are hereby approved as the Sureties of John L. Hill and R. Henry Smith, Contractors for Cleansing the Streets of the Northern District.

That William R. Kern and Samuel F. Prince are hereby approved as the sureties of Henry Bickley, Contractor for Cleansing the Streets of the Southern District; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to have bonds with warrants of attorney prepared for said parties to execute, and cause judgment to be entered thereon; and further, to file certificates of record that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrants of attorney shall only operate against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties, that is to say—the lien of the judgment against J. Preston Williams shall only operate on and against certain lots of ground whereon are erected the houses numbered 1123, 1125, 1127, and 1129 Vine street; also, lots of ground whereon are erected the houses numbered 1117, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, and 1128 Pearl street; also, lot of ground on the east side of Moneton place, with the buildings thereon erected; also, lot of ground on the west side of Moneton place, with the buildings thereon erected; also, lot of ground on Lenson street, whereon are erected houses numbered 2, 3, 4 and 5; and also a lot of ground, whereon is erected premises numbered 1124 Wood street, all in the Fourteenth Ward. The lien of the judgment against Joseph Megary shall only operate on and against a certain lot or piece of ground, with the six messuages or tenements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Hazel street, in the First Ward; also, a lot or piece of ground on Cloe street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the First Ward; also, two lots of ground on Fifth street, between Morgan and Mifflin streets, in the First Ward; also, a lot of ground on Mifflin street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the First Ward; also, a lot or piece of ground, with the messuages or tenements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Redwood street, above Fifth street, in the Second Ward; also, lot and messuage, situate at the southeast corner of Lancaster and Marion streets, in the Second Ward; also, lot or piece of ground on the south side of Front street, second Ward, whereon is erected the house numbered 1114; and also, lot or piece of ground on Catharine street, whereon is erected house numbered 406 in the Third Ward. The lien of the judgment against Samuel P. Jones shall only operate on and against a lot or piece of ground whereon is erected premises numbered 16 South Seventeenth street, in the Ninth Ward. That the lien of the judgment against William H. Kern shall only operate on and against a certain lot or piece of ground whereon is erected premises numbered 1536 Green street, in the Fifteenth Ward; and also, a certain tract or piece of land situate on Lancaster avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, containing twenty-four acres and three-quarters of an acre. The lien of the judgment against Samuel F. Prince shall only operate on and against a certain tract or piece of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-first Ward, containing ninety acres, more or less; and also, a certain lot or piece of ground, whereon is erected stable and office numbered 2214 Chesnut street, in the Eighth Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1866.

The True Issue of the Campaign.

THE issue to be settled by the people of Pennsylvania in October next is not a complex one. It does not consist, as our opponents are endeavoring to make us believe, of a series of questions concerning the settlement of negro suffrage, support or defeat of Mr. JOHNSON, confiscation, and negro equality. All these are mere side issues, thrown out by the Democracy for the purpose of blinding the eyes and directing the attention from the vital question on which the campaign hangs. That question is whether the Rebel population, with their hands yet red with blood, and their souls yet bitter against our nation, shall be immediately entitled to participation in the government of that land whose ruin they still desire, or whether wisdom and safety do not dictate that the Southern people be kept, at least for the present, outside of our legislative halls. This is really what the people are to decide. If it can be shown that history and common sense recommend the immediate placing in the hands of traitors of the weapons which they still desire to plunge into the national heart; if it can be proved that ever in the past the instantaneous forgiveness and reinstatement in rank of unrepentant rebels has been of advantage to the Government thus casting their crimes into oblivion, then policy would dictate that the good citizens of our State should support the Democratic nominee. If, however, on the other hand, reason and experience advise us that, whenever traitors in arms, and openly and avowedly unrepentant, have been admitted into the citadel, destruction to loyalty has resulted, then we demand the suffrages of all true Americans.

It is not true, as the Democracy have asserted, that the Republican party desire to hold the late Rebel States in a condition of vasallage or inferiority. It is only so long as those States maintain their arrogance and defend their unlawful actions, that we would have them held in a state of probation. And in so doing we violate no law, nor perform any act of injustice, but merely follow the course dictated by common sense. The moment the South has shown a regret for its action, and gives us a promise of reformation for the future, and eternal loyalty, at that moment those who are now opposing the opening of the doors of Congress would hasten to welcome the prodigal brothers. And that we do not immediately assent to the admission of their representatives, is no evidence of the desire of the Northern people to act unjustly to the South. We are told that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Granted. But when a citizen is guilty of some heinous crime, does not that offense disfranchise him? Is he not deprived of representation? Yet, should he be possessed of property, his loss of suffrage would not exempt his possessions from taxation. And in this taxing without allowing the payer to be represented, we are not aware of having violated any of the received maxims of political justice, but only conform to a custom transmitted to us from time immemorial. The criminal, by his own act, has lost his right to vote as he has his right of freedom; and until pardoned by the authorities, this criminal continues to be taxed and unrepresented, yet this affords no evidence of the violation of an old and cherished doctrine.

If the right of suffrage is forfeited by an individual by the commission of a capital crime, does it not follow that so great an offense as treason should work forfeiture of a right which is lost by an act against an individual? If for the murder of a fellow-being a citizen loses his vote, surely an attack upon the life of the nation precludes the traitor from the exercise of suffrage. We therefore see no injustice, no inconsistency with the principle for which we fought in 1776. The whole Southern people have committed a heinous crime. By their act they have forfeited the right of representation until they be pardoned. As by their own deed and free will they lost that privilege, and as it was no fault of the United States that they were guilty of such offenses, surely the nation ought not to suffer because of the exemption of traitors' property from the terms to which the possessions of loyal citizens are subjected. Therefore, so long as the South remains wilful and defiant, so long will the people of the North refuse to receive with open arms unrepentant traitors, and no cry of the sympathizers about "no representation" will prevent the levying of just taxes for the support of the nation. As it is not inconsistent with precedent or justice to hold these Rebels in a state of probation, therefore such of our citizens as believe that the safety of the nation demands that they be so held, will support that party whose doctrine is to recompense loyalty and punish treason.

The cry of "negro suffrage" is a device of the enemy. The question to be settled is not negro suffrage. When the day comes that it shall be presented before the people, then we will fairly and openly meet the issue, and give our views. But we protest against words and sentiments being thrust into our mouths, and inscriptions being placed upon our banner which were not inscribed by us. During the coming campaign each party should fight under its distinct colors. We are ready to have the record of our leader examined and criticized; but in such an examination we want no innuendoes. Let us have the truth, and if any faults be found, their force will be augmented by openly hurling them at us. If no spot is discerned, then let us not have dubious utterances, which infer much but state nothing. Lay aside all the marks and devices which may tend to hide the truth, and let the people fairly decide whether unrepentant Rebels shall make our laws, or whether loyal legislation shall not thoroughly purge all treason before the participants in secession shall be forgiven.

THE ANTICIPATED VETO.—The impression seems to be universal that Mr. JOHNSON will veto the Civil Rights bill. The time allowed for him to do so by law is now rapidly passing. At 4 P. M. on Wednesday the ten days will have elapsed. We may therefore expect to hear from him to-day, and certainly to-morrow. All the leading journals of our country concur in expressing the belief that he will return it without his signature. The New York *Tribune* endorses the statement of the *Intelligencer*, the semi-official organ, hat the veto will not be sent to the Senate before Wednesday, as the President claims the right to deduct Sunday. The *Herald* says:—

"The veto message will be sent to the Senate, and will undoubtedly be received there to-morrow. This fact accounts for the activity of the radicals and the renewal of the effort to get STOCKTON out of the Senate before the vote is taken on the veto. With STOCKTON disqualified from voting, and Senator DIXON'S absence from sickness, the conservative strength is made two less. With this they hope to pass the bill over the veto. This is the sequel of the movement in the Senate to-day, and explains why Senator MORRILL violated his pledge of pairing off when the vote on the report of the committee was taken."

The New York *Times* says:—

"It had been almost universally believed up to this evening that Mr. JOHNSON'S message was prepared and would be sent to the Senate before its adjournment, and, in consequence, a stream of the curious continued to pass into and out of the Capitol this afternoon, making inquiries about the veto message, as by common parlance the anticipated communication is called. There are dozens of rumors about the President's intended course in this matter, none of them, of course, having any foundation, for no one but the President himself knows positively what he intends to do, except that it is his purpose to hold the bill under consideration until to-morrow afternoon, and probably until the next day."

The *World* says:—

"The impression that the Civil Rights bill would be returned to the Senate to-day with a veto was not verified by the fact, and it is now well known that not until yesterday was the President earnestly engaged in its consideration. It is further intimated, upon well-grounded assurances of truth, that it will receive its first Cabinet discussion to-morrow. The President will not be so discourteous to his constitutional advisers as to send a veto message to Congress without having first given notice in Cabinet meeting that such is his intention. A review of his determination to-morrow will not prevent the message from being sent to the Senate at that time."

The New York *News* says:—

"No apprehension need be felt about the veto of the Civil Rights bill. The veto message is written, and will be sent to the Senate either to-morrow or on Wednesday. The message is long. It treats of the most important primitives of the Government and Constitutional law, and much time has been required in the preparation of a State paper of such importance. An attempt will be made, of course, to carry the bill over the veto; but no well informed person believes that this can be done. The Senate will certainly sustain the veto."

From this universality of sentiment, we suppose that we must consider the veto as an established fact, and that on to-morrow, at latest, the Senate will receive the bill without the Executive signature.

THE CASE OF SENATOR STOCKTON.—It is seldom that the seat of a Senator is contested when no one appears as a claimant; yet such an instance is afforded in the question whether the Hon. RICHARD L. STOCKTON is or is not Senator from New Jersey. The point to be decided is whether a plurality of a joint convention is sufficient to elect. Mr. STOCKTON was chosen Senator by only a plurality, not a majority vote. As no similar case has ever come before our National Legislature, its decision will establish a precedent of importance. The exceedingly close vote by which the case was decided in favor of the gentleman has naturally attracted attention. The Senate was equally divided, when Mr. STOCKTON, by his own vote, declared his right to a seat. The facts of the case are briefly these:—Mr. MORRILL and Mr. WRIGHT agreed that neither should vote on the STOCKTON case, unless both were present. Mr. WRIGHT was away, and Mr. MORRILL, after giving three days notice of the dissolution of the agreement, voted against Mr. STOCKTON, whereupon Mr. STOCKTON voted for himself, and thus decided the question in his favor. He explains that he voted not for himself, but for his colleague; and while Mr. MORRILL may have thought, and with perfect right, that he had given sufficient time, yet still Mr. STOCKTON claims that the shortness of the length of time is a sufficient excuse for acting as he did. We do not believe that this vote was legal, but that even if it was we cannot but deplore the evident indelicacy of such a course. The question is not so much whether the present Senator is entitled to his seat as whether he will be ousted before the reception of the veto of the civil rights bill. If he is, then the necessary two-thirds vote will possibly be secured. Hence the haste to have the case settled and the universal interest which it is exciting.

CLEVELAND AND WASHINGTON.—The preliminary surveys of the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, made under the direction of Sigismund Loew, Esq., are nearly completed. The road will be sixty-eight miles in length, and will reduce the distance between Cleveland and Washington city, via Connellsville Railroad and Point of Rocks, eighty-three miles.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—The nineteenth volume of the "Correspondence of Napoleon I," just issued in Paris, contains seven hundred and fifty-one letters, written or dictated between the 14th of May, 1809, and the 15th of October of the same year.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer suits, all prices up to $35. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,
WILL OPEN, THIS MORNING,
THREE CASES OF
SILK AND LINEN POPLINS,
AND ONE CASE OF
BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL,
[1t4p
For Children's and Misses' Wear.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street. I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, consisting of STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS. STRAW HATS, for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles. BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match. BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, the best to be found in this city. FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices. FRENCH FLOWERS, a splendid variety. Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat. Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.
JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27 tuthsimrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

WET BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER, THIS morning, one hundred and seven pairs of very fine, very heavy, and very large white Blankets at $7 per pair. These Blankets belonged to James. Kent, Santee & Co., and have just come from the rethinker's, where they have all been washed, and made equal to new. These blankets were sold at $14 per pair, and we can surely recommend them as the very best bargain in Blankets we ever sold. This is all, and the last there will be of them. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
3 27 2t No. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh.

MARSEILLES QUILTS AT A GREAT SACRIfice.—Having bought two entire stocks of Marseilles Quilts, one of which was James Kent, Santee & Co.'s, at a discount of forty five per cent. on the cost, we are prepared to offer these goods to customers at about one-half the usual price. Among these are about sixty Quilts of the old double-back kind—prices from $4 50 to $14 each. We also have a few pair left of those very fine Blankets at $8 50—were $18 per pair. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 MARKET street, below Eleventh. 3 27 2t

LINEN GOODS.—WE OFFER A VERY large stock of Linen Goods, bought at the recent great decline in gold, at prices below competition. Unbleached Table Linen, 62½c per yard; half-bleached Hand-loom do., 75c.; fine Barnsley Bleached do., $1; fine 10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1 25 per yard; Nursery Diapers, $2 25 per piece; Bird-eye for aprons; Towels of every description; good Napkins $1 50 per doz.; good Doylies, $1 50 per doz.; Hair Cloth; Floor Linens; Shirting Linens, by the piece or yard; Linen for Ladies' Wear, &c.
Also, a splendid stock of White Goods and Flannels. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh. 3 27 2t

BOSTON BROWN BREAD BAKERY, No. 1115 RACE Street. 3 27 3t*

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

IT REMOVES SCALE WITHOUT PICK, SCRAPER, HAMMER, ACIDS, ETC.

IT PREVENTS
New Scale from Forming.

IT SAVES FUEL.

IT RENDERS BOILERS LESS LIABLE TO EXPLOSION.

READ WHAT
MORGAN, ORR & CO.,
Machinists and Steam Engine Builders,
No. 1219 CALLOWHILL Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Say About the Anti-Incrustator:

OFFICE OF MORGAN, ORR & CO., Machinists and Steam Engine Builders, 1219 Callowhill st., Philada., March 27, 1866.
JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq., President American Anti-Incrustation Company—Dear Sir:—On the 22d day of February last we had one of your Anti-Incrustators placed in the boiler of our works, as an experiment. Early on Monday, the 26th inst., we had the boiler opened and took therefrom nearly half a bushel of hard incrustation or scale, some of it fully three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The scale taken out was of old formation, showing conclusively that no new scale has formed or deposited since the Anti-Incrustator was introduced.
Our boiler is a cylinder resting upon a tubular. The cylinder in which the Anti-Incrustator was put is 36 inches in diameter and 12½ feet long, and the tubular is 36 inches diameter and 8 feet long, with 52 three-inch flues. Although the tubular is only affected *through* the cylinder, the result has been the most extraordinary, and from what we have already seen we are delighted to be able to say to you that your apparatus IS THE ONLY SCALE CLEANER ever used by us, notwithstanding we have tried acids, molasses, and many other things. Temporarily these things relieved our boilers of heavy scale, but the result of their work was never such as we have experienced with your Anti-Incrustator. It has not only removed the thick particles of the scale, but CLEANED THICK AND THIN DOWN TO THE IRON, thereby exhibiting what we have never seen before.
In your Anti-Incrustator persons using steam have the great desideratum wanted from the building of the first engine. We know it will remove scale from boilers, and prevent new scale from depositing or forming. We are certain its use will very materially reduce the consumption of fuel, and have every reason to believe it impossible for boilers to explode with your apparatus in them.
It will give us great pleasure to impart any information relative to your valuable invention to any and every person desiring knowledge on this very important subject.
Respectfully yours, MORGAN, ORR & Co.

The *Scientific American* says:—
"As incrustation is the sole cause of the destruction of boilers, we do not see why owners do not employ some means to obviate the evil. The thickness of an egg-shell between the water and the iron compels the use of 15 per cent. more fuel to generate steam; and, as a crust one-fourth to one-half inch is no uncommon occurrence, the immense waste of fuel and the more rapid burning of the iron are readily seen. Repairs to some of the western boilers cost $2000 a year. This and the fuel wasted might both be saved if the boilers were kept clean, *as iron cannot burn with water next to it.* Hence will be seen the advantages and necessity of preventing scale. The item of stopping works to scale boilers is no inconsiderable amount. The apparent loss of the day is trifling, but in large establishments, where large capital is idle—the men off and not to turn up when wanted—should induce every mill owner to save this lost day, which need occur but ONCE in six or twelve months if no scale formed."
The operation of the American Anti-Incrustator is such THAT IT REMOVES ALL THE SCALE FROM THE BOILER, AND AFTER ITS REMOVAL PREVENTS ANY NEW CRUST OR SCALE FROM FORMING, AND EFFECTS A LARGE SAVING IN FUEL.
In this city alone, upwards of fifty manufacturing establishments, as well as the Continental Hotel, have already introduced the Anti-Incrustator, and the Company are daily receiving orders and inquiries from almost every State in the Union.
Every information given at the office of the Company, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street, corner of Harmony, Philadelphia. Correspondents promptly answered.
JOHN C. CRESSON, President,
H. G. LEISENRING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES HARPER, Managing Director.
JOHN C. CRESSON,
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON,
D. H. ROCKHILL,
W. G. MOORHEAD,
JAMES HARPER,
W. H. GATZMER,
H. G. LEISENRING, Directors. 1t4p

CLOAK OPENING.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS, FOR LADIES' SACKS.
JUST OPENED,
A FULL AND VARIED STOCK,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 27 3t Above Willow.

OPENING.
PARIS NOVELTIES IN
MANTILLAS.
ALSO, IN
FINE LAMA LACE,
(Dentelle des Indes.)
POINTS, SHAWLS, AND ROTONDES,
ON THURSDAY, March 29.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuw2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
WILL OPEN FOR
INSPECTION AND SALE,
HIS NEW SPRING STYLES
IN
SILK MANTILLAS,
On Wednesday, March 28, 1866.
[3 26 3trp

BONNET OPENING,
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866.
WOOD & CARY,
[3 26 4trp
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
FOR CLOTHES-MOTHS. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. 1t

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 13 3m4p

MISSES SPLINT, NO. 1 S. 4 CHESNUT Street, will open PARIS MILLINERY 1t for the Spring, on WEDNESDAY, March 28.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m] RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,
Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;
U. S. 6'S, 1895,
Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.
Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.
Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,
Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.
Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission (in this and other markets.
Interest allowed on deposits.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St. Philad.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 2 15 tuths rp

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to
$1,143,874 14,
Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds		
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new		
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30		
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15 000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10 000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		$461,061 12
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		Market value.
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
23 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate		147,300 83
Loans on collateral amply secured		199,481 96
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504 58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52 409 16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		25,000 00
Cash on hand and in banks		69,824 14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865
$544,492'92.
Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to
$87,636'31.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.
Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstuimp

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.
JUST OPENED,
A FULL LINE OF
PIM, BROS. & CO.'S
PLAIN, and
PLAID
[3 26 4p
IRISH POPLINS.
JUST RECEIVED
FILIGREE SILVER JEWELRY.
BAILEY & CO.,
[23 6t4p]
No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES,
GREATLY REDUCED
IN PRICE.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
[3 24 7t4p
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Last evening a large audience filled the New Walnut to witness the début of Miss Noemie de Marguerittes in the character of "Fanchon." Great expectations had been formed by those who knew the ability of the lady, and we are glad to say that they were more than realized. The first three acts of the play are the only ones which afford scope for the display of genius, the last two being the submissive reform of the once wild and untamable Cricket. In those scenes which admitted of originality, the talent of the *debutante* shown forth with marked effect. Entering fully into the spirit of the character, she gave us a picture of a thoughtless, wild, rollicksome, mischievous, loving girl, unused to restraint and perfectly ungovernable. One of the finest portions of her personation was the gradual transition of this young Amazon from her lawless to a ladylike character. There was no sudden taming, no unexpected breaking of the old spirit of wilfulness, but the gradual change under the influence of her love for "Landry." In the last two acts she exhibited a mixture of *naivete* and docility, which was fully appreciated by the audience. She well deserved the constant calls before the curtain which she received. She is pretty and intelligent, dances with remarkable grace, and has a full and sympathetic voice. Of her support we cannot speak highly. Mr. Charles Wolcot, as "Sylvenet," was the only character which is worthy of notice. He made the most of his part. *Fanchon* will be repeated this evening, and to-morrow night Miss De Marguerittes takes a benefit.

The polka for the May-pole dance was composed for the occasion by Mark Hassler.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Dillon will repeat his grand performance of "Belphegor." This is Mr. Dillon's great part. In this his genius is displayed, and he holds the audience enthralled from the first moment to the last. Mr. Dillon's engagement terminates on Friday evening.

ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT.—The Sunday School of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh street, above Brown, will celebrate their anniversary on the evening of Good Friday, March 30. Besides singing and instrumental music by the choir, the scholars will give a pleasant series of acts, choral, floral, and recitative. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., one of the most popular and eloquent divines from the "City of Churches," will deliver an appropriate address.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."—This interesting piece of the celebrated English novelist and playwright; Charles Reade, Esq., will be produced at the New Chesnut Street Theatre, on next Monday evening, with a very fine cast. After being performed for two hundred and sixty consecutive nights in London, it was withdrawn, but soon after was reproduced in answer to a general public demand, and is still being successfully played in the English capital. It is said to be far superior, and more exciting than *The Ticket-of-Leave Man*, and has an admirable moral.

Only a Clod; or, Caught in the Toils will be repeated this evening. It has met with great success, the details of which will be given to-morrow.

THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, at National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth, is now in the third week of its great success in our city. It has won its way by intrinsic merit, and not by over puffing in the public press. The best evidence of its beauty and interest is the constant succession of intelligent audiences that visit it. Last Saturday afternoon we observed that several hundred ladies and children were unable to gain admission, although the Hall will seat several thousand people. Exhibition every night this week and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon

The Man who makes Curious Confessions.

CONDITION OF STERLING KING, WHO SAYS HE ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND TRIED TO MURDER MR. SEWARD.

From the Louisville Courier of Friday.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, the prisoners in the cell of the city prison, adjoining that in which Sterling King was confined, heard groaning from the direction of his apartment. The prisoners immediately gave the alarm, and it was soon discovered that Sterling King had made a most desperate effort to kill himself. With a small knife he penetrated the brachial artery in his arm just above the elbow, whence flowed a current of blood to the amount of fully one gallon and a half. He was found in an entirely unconscious state. Dr. Knight was sent for, who applied the proper restorative agents, and succeeded, after great difficulty, in reviving animation. During yesterday King remained in a state of partial unconsciousness, but last evening his pulse was stronger, and there was a slight prospect of his recovery.

King, we understand, has made a full confession, which was sent to General Watkins, and by him forwarded to Washington city, in which he states he is certainly the man who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward, and that Payne, who was hung, was perfectly innocent

LATEST.

Telegraph to Cincinnati Gazette, 24th.

King is slowly recovering.

Statistics of Ohio.

The Toledo *Blade* publishes an abstract of the annual report of the State Commissioner of Statistics of Ohio, from which we extract the following summary:—

"The amount of land cultivated in 1864 was 700,000 acres less than in 1862. Machinery did the work of 50,000 persons while the men were at war. The average production in 1865 of crops was up to that of a series of preceding years. The crop of oats was estimated at 18,000,000 of bushels; corn, 90,000,000 of bushels; and hay, 2,000,000 of tons. From nine counties in the State was grown an aggregate of 13,144,779 pounds of tobacco.

"The destruction of almost the entire fruit crop of 1865 was traceable to the ice, storms of winter, and the extraordinary humidity of the atmosphere in April, May, and June.

"There are 3340 miles of railroad in the State, with a paid-up capital of 177,694,737, and an indebtedness of $58,931,686.

"The number of marriages last year were 23,198, and the number of divorces, 837. Indictments for crime, 2811; convictions, 1025. Violent deaths, 1014. Number of civil suits brought in 1865, 11,777, and judgments rendered, 8773.

"Number of houses erected, 4850; barns, 1158; mills, 78; furnaces, factories, etc., 311. Cost of these new structures, $4,889,912.

"The production of maple sugar, sorghum sugar, maple molasses, and sorghum molasses was, in total, sugar, 5,239,729 pounds; molasses, 2,933,697 gallons."

LEAGUE ISLAND.—It is understood that the Naval Committee will take a vote to-morrow upon the question of accepting League Island. It is undoubtedly far preferable in every respect for a naval depot to that of New London, Conn. The subject of a naval depot at Baltimore is before Congress, the establishment of which is of great importance to this State and the General Government.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks that mining, like charity, should begin at home. It has a long "leader," deprecating the tendency of Californians to emigate to South America in search of richer gold and silver fields.

WANTS.

SCOW WANTED—AT THE FAIRMOUNT Water-Work. One that will pass through the locks—say 82 feet long by 17 feet—4 deep. Address H. P. M. BIRKINBINE, Chief Engineer Water Department. No 104 S. FIFTH Street. 3 24 3t

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New-York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 3 21

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, OR IN EXCHANGE FOR City Property or Merchandise, desirable Dwelling in Centreville, Bucks county, four miles from Doylestown; fourteen rooms, stabling, ten acres of land, &c.; for eighteen years occupied by a physician. Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 3 26 3t* No. 433 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 2133 SPRING GARDEN Street, with furniture for sale. Rent, $800. Apply on the premises from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. 3 27 6t*

HOUSE FOR RENT, AND PART OF THE Furniture for sale, situated on Twenty-first, above Pine street. For further information, apply or address No. 120 N. SECOND Street. 3 24 6t*

TO RENT.—DOUBLE COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms, and five in the attic, on the Trenton Railroad, one mile below Tacony, with coach house and stable.

3 24 2w Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARDS OF ADMISSION

WILL BE REQUIRED

At the Great Sale of Paintings

OF

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

ON THE EVENINGS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 27, AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28,

AT HALF-PAST 7 O'CLOCK.

Tickets may be obtained at EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT Street, and of B. SCOTT, Jr., No 1020 CHESNUT Street. 3 26 2t

GOOD FRIDAY.—ATTRACTIVE SUNday School Anniversary, FRIDAY EVENING, March 30, at SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, will speak. Original and selected pieces will be sung by the schools and choir. Floral and other offerings.

Tickets, 25 cents, at Kennedy & Co.'s Drug Store, Seventh and Brown streets. 3 26 5t*

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1866.

NOTICE.—To the Constables of the City of Philadelphia.—The Constables of the various Wards of the City are hereby notified to appear in Court on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL and make their return, according to law, of such persons in their Wards who sell Liquor without license, and be prepared to go at once before the Grand Jury as witnesses upon indictments to be then sent in against said offenders.

WILLIAM B. MANN,
3 27 5t District Attorney.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., will deliver a Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, March 29. Subject—TEMPERANCE. TICKETS, 25c., 50c., and 75c. For sale at Claxton's, No. 606 Chesnut street, and Ashmead & Evans', No 724 Chesnut street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will begin at 8 o'clock. 3 27 3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LECTURE ON "THE GLACIERS," by Professor FAIRMAN ROGERS, before the Franklin Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock. This Lecture will be extensively illustrated by photographs, diagrams, and natural crystallizations, thrown with powerful lanterns upon the screen. Tickets 50 cents (seats secured without extra charge), for sale at the Franklin Institute, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. 3 21 6

THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, with the Voyage Home to New York, and the celebrated Burning Ship, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above TWELFTH, EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons. 3 26 6t

A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 309 WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Directors in leasing and operating on the Ocean tract in Venango county, Pa., and such other business as the Board may bring to the notice of the Stockholders,

By order of the Board
3 23 4t 30uth* JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 of AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or *by mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 935

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.

LARGE AND VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 614 RACE street, west of Sixth street, opposite the Franklin Square.

On Tuesday,

April 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable three story brick messuage with double three-story back buildings, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Race street, west of Sixth street, No. 614, containing in front on Race street 22 feet 9 inches and extending in depth 138 feet to a 23 feet street called Haines street. Also, an undivided moiety of all that strip of ground, south side of Race street, 99 feet west of Sixth street; containing on Race street 1 foot 9 inches, and extending in depth 138 feet to the said Haines street. It has two parlors with folding doors, fire proof under stair-case back building, ironing-room and kitchen on the first floor; two chambers, dining-room and bath-room, water-closet and store-room on the second floor; three rooms on main building and two rooms in back building; water-closet and chamber maid's closet, with hot and cold water on the third floor; all the water passes through underground drain into street sewer.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange. 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Fear street, two fronts.

On Tuesday,

April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Fear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Fear street, on which is erected a five-story brick building. The attention of capitalists, bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does, many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia, March, 1866. 3 15 16t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS' FIFTH GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE ORIGINAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.

To take place in the Eastern Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,

On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, March 27th and 28th, (3 24 5t

At 7½ o'clock precisely. Open day and evening, free.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1041 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1000, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER, Attorney-at-law, 3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at 3 10 1mrp No. 29 S. TENTH Street.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low
The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.
No Medical Examination is Required.
And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.
No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

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N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,
3 1rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

MARYLAND GOLD MINING CO.

OFFICE,

Nos. 20 and 21 Washington Building,

THIRD STREET, ABOVE SPRUCE.

Specimens of Auriferous Pyrites,
AND
Gold-Bearing Quartz,

From the mine, are on exhibition at the COMPANY'S ROOMS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Agreeably to a Resolution of the Board,

500 Shares only of the Capital Stock of the Company,

Will be sold at subscription price, TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, on application to

A. E. GRIFFITHS,
3 26 6trp PRESIDENT.

REMOVAL.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION

TO

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

One Door East of Thirteenth Street,

Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire.

M. J. GALLOWAY, M. D.
P. SHEDD, M. D. 3 15 12trp

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHEWING TOBACCO:

	Cents.
Navy, best, 90 cents; Navy, good	70
Navy, made before the war	40
Cavendish, best sweet	90
Congress, best	90
Congress, sweet, made before the war	60
Flounder and Plantation Twist	90
Coarse Twist, best	90
Rough and Ready, finest in the country	$1 50
Rough and Ready, made before the war	75
Union Twist, made before the war	50
Oronoco Twist, best	1 00
Golden Twist, made before the war	80
Gravely's Celebrated	2 00
Bright Fig, good	75
Ladies' Twist	1 40
Diamond Twist	1 20
Dark Plain, best in the country	1 00
Light Plain, good	1 25
Celebrated Mountain Dew	1 25

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Celebrated Lone Jack	$2 25
Gold Dot Lynchburg, equal to any in the country	1 50
Lynchburg, $1 80 and 50 cents per pound	
Prime Lynchburg, made before the war	40
Good Lynchbure	30
Zephyr Puff	1 00

Together with many other varieties not enumerated. A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

JAMES DALEY,
American and Spanish Cigar Manufactory,
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A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

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UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 3 24 6t*

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McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

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Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their

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NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS

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Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,

Which they offer at prices corresponding with

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.

We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.

Also, Imperial Three-Ply Carpet Extra Superfine Ingrain.

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WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY

Canton Mattings,

OF ALL WIDTHS.

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Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

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A LARGE STOCK OF

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In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MEMOIR OF THE REV. WILLIAM METCALFE, M. D., Late Minister of the Bible Christian Church, by his son, Rev. Joseph Metcalfe. The above includes a synopsis of the Principles and History of the Church, and of the Temperance and Vegetarian Movements. Paper, 20 cents. Muslin, 35 cents.

J. L. CAPEN,
3 24 No. 29 S. TENTH Street.

PASSPORTS PROCURED, ACKNOWLEDGments, Depositions, Affidavits to Accounts, taken by JOHN B. FRICK, Notary Public, Commissioner for all the States, Pension and Prize Agent, No. 229 LOCK Street. 3 24 12t

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DUPLEX SKIRT

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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

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HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *highly-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or SPREAD like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

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Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

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CLEANSING AND PRESERVING

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Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.

Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

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Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE and take no other.

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Having added to their former business that of

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Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
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AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 12t

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BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 00 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
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EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLES	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Bosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 58 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

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Best quality American Calicoes, 18½ cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
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Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
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WHITE GOODS!

White Marseilles, 50, 75, 90 and $1 12½.
Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.
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Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Just opened, a new lot of Pou de Chevre, 25 cents a yard.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
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Children's Lisle and Berlin Thread Gloves.
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Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
A new lot of handsome Bonnet Ribbons.

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N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 24

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PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.

WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.

YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.

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LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.

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100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.

200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

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N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Announce Their Opening

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

On Thursday Next, March 29, 1866,

TO WHICH THE ATTENTION

OF LADIES IS REQUESTED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 26 3t Above Willow.

CHEAP CASSIMERES

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 26 3t Above Willow.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS.

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

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No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
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GOLD, SILVER, AND WASHINGTON CAKES, not to be excelled. RILEY'S, No. 1119 RACE St.

SHILOH AND CORINTH BATTLE-FIELDS.

Their Present Ghastly Appearance—The Bones of 12,000 Confederate Soldiers Bleaching Above Ground.

Corinth (Miss.) Correspondence of the Memphis Argus

Not the least memorable of the "pitched battles" of the late war was that which was fought in front of this grand "intrenched camp" that we call Corinth, on the 3d and 4th days of October, 1862.

During the past two days, a portion of my sojourn here has been spent in a partial exploration of that part of the battle-field which lies in the north western angle formed by the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroads. The sights that I saw, of vast numbers of Confederate "bones," whose skeletons and parts of skeletons, lying exposed and bleaching on the field, in the bushes, and on the hillsides, under logs, and on stumps; of the neatly inclosed and well-marked graves of Federal soldiers, all buried at the proper depth, and of the forest trees, in all directions, rent and torn by shot and shell, and all the "storms of furious war," and of many separate and distinct desperate conflicts, hand to hand, and muzzle to muzzle; all these "sights," I say, are well worthy of a brief record. Besides, I have another object in calling attention to the battle-field of Corinth, apart from the gratification of public curiosity; and that is to urge upon our people the propriety of collecting the bones of their dead brethren, at some suitable spot near this place, and giving them decent interment. It is estimated by intelligent gentlemen of this town, that upon the two fields of Shiloh and Corinth, in this vicinity, there are not less than 12,000 "Confederate dead," whose bones, for the most part, lie bleaching above ground.

Of all the Confederate dead on this field, Colonel Rogers is, I am told, the only one who was properly buried; that is to say, the only one who was buried deep enough to prevent the rains from washing the dirt away and exposing the bones. He, it is said, was buried under the immediate supervision of General Rosecrans.

In the northwestern angle formed by the crossing of the railroads from Corinth out to and beyond the outer line of works, three and a half miles distant, the whole of the [illegible] this great battle-field is dotted, here and there—in some places thick as meadow mole-hills—with the graves of Federal and the exposed remains of Confederate dead. The Confederate dead, it clearly appears, were merely covered up on the ground where they fell. The Federal dead were all neatly interred, in the usual way, with head and foot-boards in every instance, and in most cases, I believe, were enclosed with wooden palings. I saw but one Federal grave where the bones were at all exposed. I saw but one Confederate *tumulus* where the bones—generally the skulls—were not more or less exposed and scattered around us in all directions. At the outer line of intrenchments, where a portion of Maury's division made the assault, I saw two human skull-bones, one pelvis, and two jaw-bones, lying on a stump, with no trace of a grave or *tumulus* nearer than fifty or a hundred yards. In front of the outer breastworks, not far from the same spot, I saw two *tumuli*, where some six or eight Confederate dead had been uncovered by the action of the elements, and were lying around upon the ground, already bleached perfectly white, and, of course, crumbling rapidly to decay. The condition of these *tumuli*, I am told, by gentlemen residing in the vicinity, who have examined every part of the field, is a fair specimen of all the rest. In one place—as I was informed by Captain Mask, of this town, who, with Colonel Polk, rode over the field with me—the bodies of two or three Confederates were placed side by side of a log—to save labor, I suppose—and a little dirt thrown upon them; the dirt had all washed away, and there the skeletons lie, wholly exposed and uncared for, "like the beasts that perish."

FIENDISH MURDER.

A Man Murders His Divorced Wife and Then Cuts His Throat from Ear to Ear.

A man named Molloy, recently divorced from his wife at St. Louis, followed her to the residence of her brother, Mr. Bauerman, living at Lake Station, thirty-six miles from Chicago, on the Michigan Central Railway. What the cause was that led to the separation of Molloy and his wife has not yet been made public, but it must have been something very aggravating, for the feelings on both sides appear to have been intense. He desired to have her out of existence, and with such an intent, openly expressed, followed her from place to place, breathing vengeance. To escape him she sought refuge with her brother.

On Tuesday evening she was so alarmed at hearing of his arrival at her brother's hotel, that she fled to her apartment and locked the door. At the time her brother was absent. Molloy demanded admittance to her room, but was refused. He departed, and Mrs. Molloy dismissed from her mind all apprehensions, as he took the train for Chicago, and she went about her customary duties. On Wednesday evening she was sitting in one of the upper rooms of the hotel, with two of her brother's children, who were kneeling before her with uplifted hands, repeating after her their simple evening prayer, when a footstep was heard ascending the stairs and stealthily approaching the door. Mrs. Molloy turned round in her chair, the door suddenly opened, and ere she had sufficient time to utter a scream, the man whom above all she dreaded to meet stood before her with a revolver pointed at her head. Almost simultaneously he fired. The shot whizzed past her and lodged in the opposite wall of the apartment.

The children, alarmed at the report, and at the appearance of the man, screamed frantically, and rushed into a corner of the room, where they remained terror stricken and almost insensible. Finding that the shot had missed its mark, Molloy drew a large sheath knife from his belt, and rushing upon the defenseless woman, seized her by the hair, and bending back her head, plunged the blade into her throat, completely severing the wind-pipe and jugular vein. The dreadful deed was accomplished before any alarm could be given, and the murderer, his garments besmeared with the blood of his victim, rushed to the bottom of the stairs. He passed through the bar-room, where a number of men were seated round the stove, reached the door, and shouting "Now I am revenged," fled from the house, and disappeared in the adjacent woods.

So quietly was the thing done, and so completely were the inmates of the house taken by surprise, that no attempt was made to bar his passage. Mrs. Molloy, as soon as she had received the fatal stab, staggered out of the room and down the stairs, when she fell a corpse on the floor. Then a scene of unparalleled excitement took place. The women and children screamed, and the men rushed in all directions in pursuit of the murderer. The telegraph and hand cars were brought into use in endeavoring to intercept the assassin. On Thursday morning a large party organized and scoured the woods in every direction, with the avowed determination of bringing him in, dead or alive. In the afternoon he was found dead within two miles of the house, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The instrument of death was the same knife with which he killed his wife. When found the body was still warm and bleeding freely, from which it is inferred that, fearful of being intercepted, he concealed himself, and upon the approach of the scouting party, cut his throat.

—"Daddy," the pauper warder of Lambeth workhouse, described by the "amateur casual" of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, discharged himself from the workhouse on Monday last, and tramped into the city of London. It appears that a photographer had applied to him for a sitting, and he accordingly allowed a likeness of himself to be taken, receiving five shillings for his trouble. Considering that the photograph was immediately advertised all over London, and had a large sale, the remuneration given to "Daddy" was certainly inadequate. So he seems to have found it, for, after living two days outside the workhouse, he again applied for admission. On Friday morning, however, he again "discharged himself," and it is hinted that he either has been or will be engaged to exhibit himself at one of the metropolitan music halls.

THE LOSS OF THE "GENERAL HOOKER."

The Account of the Fire and the Loss of Eight Lives.

The Charleston *Daily News* of the 22d instant publishes the following, in relation to the destruction of the steamer *General Hooker*:—

The steamer *General Hooker*, Captain Davidson, which has been plying as a packet from this port to Georgetown, S. C., for several months, left Boyce & Co.'s wharf, in this city, on Wednesday, about 8 A. M., and about one hour later, when the steamer was off Breech Inlet breakers, she was found to be on fire in and near the coal bunkers. Although a stream of water was immediately played on it, and every effort made to put out the flames, they increased rapidly; and in some fifteen minutes the entire upper part of the steamer appeared to be on fire. The boats were got ready, and the steamer pointed for the beach, but there was a heavy sea rolling, which, with the confusion among the passengers, interfered seriously with the use of the boats, and finally capsized and filled them with water, causing the drowning of several ladies, and perhaps others.

The fire progressed so rapidly that the tiller ropes were burnt before the *Hooker* could be got to the beach, and she consequently became unmanageable. While in this position passengers took to the water, and hung with tenacity to any object that would support them.

The steamer *Pilot Boy*, Captain Payne, also on her way to Georgetown, and which was about one and a half miles off, put about and came to the aid of the *Hooker* as soon as her situation was known. Captain Payne, on reaching the spot, anchored his steamer to keep her head to wind and sea, got out his life-boat, which was taken charge of by Captain John Ferguson, who, together with Captain Davidson, of the *Hooker*, who was in a half-sunken boat, and Mr. Doane, pilot, succeeded in placing some twenty persons on the *Pilot Boy*, by which means they reached this city about 11 A. M., bringing the first news of the disaster. The following are the names of those who came up in the *Pilot Boy*, as near as could be ascertained:—

D. Risley, wife, and sister, passengers, Georgetown, S. C.; W. Burke, passenger; S. H. Foote, passenger; Master Bush, passenger, Georgetown, S. C.; Mrs. Davidson and child, wife of the captain of the *Hooker*; F. G. Coffin, mate of the *Hooker*; A. F. Doane, pilot, of the *Hooker*; four other white passengers; the body of Miss Bush; two firemen, steward, waiter, and deck hand; also, three or four colored persons, one a woman, badly burned.

The following landed on Sullivan's Island:—Captain Davidson; Mr. Long, engineer; Mr. Rottereau, purser; and two deck hands.

The following are lost:—Mrs. Rhodes, passenger, of Georgetown, S. C.; Miss Belle Risley, of Philadelphia.

Miss Bush, daughter of the Mayor of Georgetown, South Carolina, who was just returning home from school. Her body was kept afloat by her clothing, and she was picked up, but life was extinct when she was got on board the steamer.

The number of colored persons drowned we found it impossible to learn, and placing them at four or five, we do so only conjecturally—there may have been a greater number. The *Hooker* has burned to the water's edge, and has floated ashore on Sullivan's Island. The bodies of Mrs. Rhodes and a colored woman floated ashore on the beach yesterday, and others will, no doubt, soon find their way there. Captains Ferguson and Payne, and Mr. Doran, pilot of the *Hooker*, are particularly spoken of in reference to their efforts to save the lives of the unfortunate.

The *General Hooker* is a new boat, and is owned by Messrs. McKay & Aldus, of East Boston.

—A woman in Detroit found a diamond in a codfish she was cooking.

—More volumes of poetry by American female writers have appeared within twelve months than during any previous five years.

—A Western "local" acknowledges the gift of two bouquets, "smiling in their paper frills as do girls' faces within their laced night-caps."

—M. Paul Feval is engaged upon a mammoth novel, "Eau de Jerusalem," the locality in question being the police headquarters of Paris.

—It is positively stated that M. Victor Hugo's forthcoming novel will be a tale, and not a vehicle for publishing philosophical or political notions.

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the
New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

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Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 1 9 3

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
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AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK...$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 33½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 80 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass of vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manufacturing the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mines," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 62 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 2 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BELL and ROBERT M. LOGAN, Executors under the last will and testament of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 27, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of ROBERT M. LOGAN, Esq., No. 484 N. THIRD street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 17 stuth5t

ESTATE OF RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, Deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to
CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Administrator,
3 26tu6t* No. 121 South FIFTH Street.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
3 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c
TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses
I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping Braiding, and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.
Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.
Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.
Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

1866. SPRING. 1866.
OPENING
On Tuesday, March 20,
AT
MRS. E. KEYSER'S
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM
No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,
3 15 1m Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

FURNITURE.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A large assortment of
Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.
Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.
The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
3 20 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5:45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M and arrive at Washington at 5:25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6:05 P. M and arrive at Lynchburg at 6:00 A. M
Leave Lynchburg at 6:30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6:10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
STATEMENT OF THE
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,
FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

Real Estate		$223,00
Cash on hand		66 123
Bonds and Mortgages		800,663
Bank, and other Stocks		1 337.748
Stocks held as collateral for loans		84 078
Premium Notes secured by Policies		1,037,449
Total assets		$3,551,061
Losses due and unpaid	$2,000	
Losses reported and not acted upon	70,500	
		$72,500
Premiums received	1,005 903	
Interest received	178,500	
		$1,184,403
Losses paid	224 028	
Return premiums	75,510	
Expenses of all kinds	131 336	
		$530 883

The New England Life Company is the OLDEST in the United States. It has always ranked A No. 1. It has never resorted to law. It is liberal to policy-holders. Premiums may be paid either in cash or half cash and half note. Losses promptly paid by the agent.
DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID ANNUALLY.—Those who pay cash will receive a cash return. Those who give a note can apply the dividend to payment of note. Dividends may also be applied to reduction of premium, or in adding to the amount insured.
Persons desiring to effect insurance on their lives should make application to this Company. Examinations daily from 1 to 2 o'clock. Liberal commissions allowed.
PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.
SECRETARY,
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS.
DIRECTORS,
Sewell Tappan, James S. Amory,
Marshall P. Wilder, Homer Bartlett,
Charles Hutchard, James Strong,
George H. Folger, John A. Andrew,
Francis C. Lowell, Benjamin F. Stevens.

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 425 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
W. D. STROUD, M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.
The undersigned is the only authorized Agent in Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM GETTY,
13 tuf3w AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS
THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, N. S. LAWRENCE,
H. Os. McKELLAR, CHARLES L. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, HENRY P. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 120 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.
James Brown, Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy, Samuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis, J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock, John Woodside,
Wm. N. Needles, Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor, J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President
THOM S NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.
HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THROUGH TICKETS AND CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
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FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
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The well-known and favorite Steamship
"E. C. KNIGHT,"
CAPTAIN DENBY,
Will sail for Wilmington, N. C., direct,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

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OF
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Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
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FREIGHT,
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FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	125 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	83,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	360 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,587 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,013 21
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 28
		56,635 17
		$1,253,620 18

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of descriptions at exceedingly low rates,
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
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JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor,
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
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Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
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Samuel Work, of Work McCoach & Co.
George Martin No. 522 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thir 22d 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOW INTEREST DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
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No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the

CONSIDER.

BY CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

Consider
The lilies of the field whose bloom is brief:—
We are as they;
Like them we fade away,
As doth a leaf.

Consider
The sparrows of the air of small account:
Our God doth view
Whether they fall or mount,—
He guards us too.

Consider
The lilies that do neither spin nor toil,
Yet are most fair:—
What profits all this care
And all this coil?

Consider
The birds that have no barn or harvest-weeks;
God gives them food:—
Much more our Father seeks
To do us good.

OBITUARY.

General Seth Williams, U. S. A.

We have announced the death, at Boston, of General Seth Williams, of the Adjutant-General's Department of the army. It appears that he had been ill for some time, and retired, on furlough to the residence of his sister, Mrs. Charles A. Lambard, where he died.

General Williams was a native of Augusta, Maine, where he was born in 1822. He was the son of Daniel W. Williams, of Augusta, and was the nephew of Hon Reuel Williams, who represented his State in Congress from 1837 to 1843. It was through his uncle that General Williams received his appointment as cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, which he entered in 1838, and where he graduated in 1842, No. 23 in one of the largest classes which ever passed West Point, and very many of whom have become distinguished. Among those of his fellow graduates who became distinguished or notorious during the late war are Generals John Newton, Gustavus V. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, Alex. P. Stewart, John Pope, R. W. Johnson, Abner Doubleday, Daniel H. Hill, N. J. T. Dana, Richard H. Anderson, Lafayette McLaws, Earl Van Dorn, and James Longstreet. On his graduation Cadet Williams entered the army as a Brevet Second Lieutenant of the 2d Artillery, and in the 1st Artillery in August, 1844. He was appointed aid-de-camp to Major-General Patterson during the years 1847 and 1848. He was created First Lieutenant in March, 1847, and was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, his commission bearing date from April 18, 1847. From 1850 to 1858 he held the position of Post Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point, and in August, 1853, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the brevet rank of Captain. In March, 1855, he was appointed a full captain, holding his position in the Adjutant General's Department, and resigned his rank in the line. On 3d of August, 1861, he was appointed first major of the Adjutant-General's Department, having previously (May 11) been breveted to that rank. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General McClellan, and on the 23d of September, 1862, was created a brigadier-general of volunteers under the acts of Congress approved July 22 and 24, 1861. He thus became Chief Adjutant-General of the Potomac army, a position which he retained throughout all the changes of commanders which took place in that army, and may be said to have been a necessity to them all. He was the details of that army in his head as the late Colonel Bowers did those of Grant's army. Williams and Bowers were somewhat alike otherwise than in position. Bothwere quiet, demure, methodical men; both eminently fitted for the high order and clerical duty which their positions required, and both truly modest and unassuming.

General Williams held the full rank of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, but had lately been breveted colonel and brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He had long held the volunteer rank of brigadier-general. His brevet as major general of volunteers dates from August 1, 1864, but the appointment was only confirmed within the present month. Attached to the same department of the army is Major Robert Williams, who lately married the widow of Stephen A. Douglas, and with whom General Seth Williams must not be confounded. General Williams was a bachelor.

The Rebel General Stephen Elliott, Jr., of South Carolina.

The Rebel "hero of Fort Sumter" has not long survived the fall of that fortress, and has been buried by his friends with such honors as will hardly be more than paid to that other hero of the same fortress who held and surrendered it without dishonor.

Stephen Elliott was one of that numerous class of young men at the South who were at once made and ruined by the Rebellion. But for treason he might have lived long on the splendid Beaufort plantation on which he was born only thirty-four years ago—might have lived unknown perhaps but honored. When the war began it found him a young, energetic and enterprising planter in Beaufort district, South Carolina. A few weeks after he had raised and equipped a battery of light infantry, which became known as the Beaufort artillery. His first military exploit of which we have any record was during the Rebel expedition to Pinckney Island on August 21, 1862. General Pemberton, who was then in command at Charleston, gave Elliott command of the three batteries of artillery which were to accompany the attacking force, which consisted of a regiment of infantry and the three batteries mentioned. The attack was made at night, on Company H, of the 3d New Hampshire Infantry, and resulted, according to Elliott's story, in the annihilation of the company. He says this was done "according to careful estimate," as he, "wishing to avoid delay," returned to Charleston immediately after the work was done. For this, which was his first action, General Pemberton recommended him for promotion, and the Colonel of the infantry forming the attacking force acknowledged himself "indebted to Captain Stephen Elliott, who is a sailor as well as soldier, etc."

Shortly after this affair Elliott was placed in command of Fort Sumter, and continued to command its defenses during the terrible bombardment to which it was subjected by General Gillmore. Gillmore is said to have admired the defense of Elliott very highly, and to have so far shown his regard for the soldierly qualities displayed by him as to take steps to secure his early pardon by the President. While holding this command Elliott resisted a night attack made on Sumter with such signal success as to gain him a promotion to a colonelcy and a transfer, early in 1864, to Virginia. He "happened in" at Petersburg with Beauregard, on June 11, 1864, when Baldy Smith was feebly battering at its door for admission, and this exploit made him a brigadier-general, and gave him command of a brigade of Lee's army. He did not again come into notice until July 28, 1864, when early one fine morning Burnside exploded a mine under his quarters, blew his brigade into confusion, and wounded him so badly that it laid him up until the end of the war.

When peace had been declared he turned his attention to politics, and was one of the South Carolina Convention and also a member of the Legislature which reconstructed that State. He and his venerable uncle, Stephen Elliott, Sr., appeared in the South Carolina House of Representatives on November 3, 1865, and quietly took the oath to support the constitution of the State "and of the United States." Later the younger Elliott appeared as a candidate for Congressional honors, being opposed by ex-Governor Aiken. We believe he was defeated.

General Elliott died at Aiken on the 21st inst.

Rebel General John J. Jackson, of Ga.

The "casualties" among the Rebel generals of late have been quite numerous. Stephen Elliott, of South Carolina, has been rapidly followed to the grave by his comrade in arms and Rebellion, John K. Jackson, of Georgia. John K Jackson must not be confounded with Henry R. Jackson, of the same city, State, and service. The latter is well known in the North, was a graduate of Yale, United States Minister to Austria, and otherwise prominent in national affairs. John K. Jackson was a young man who, like Elliott, whose death we have noticed, was at once made and ruined by the Rebellion. He was born in Augusta in 1829, and at the opening of the war was a lawyer in Augusta. He raised a force which became known as the Augusta Volunteer Battalion, and subsequently as the 1st Georgia Infantry. He remained in command but a few months, being promoted brigadier-general. He commanded the 3d Brigade of Jones Wither's Division, of Bragg's Corps, of the Rebel army, which fought Grant at Shiloh. He did not make the campaign of Kentucky with Bragg, but garrisoned Chattanooga. He was placed in command of the Rebel Department of Florida, August 5, 1864, and relieved October 21 of the same year, reporting for duty to Hardee, at Savannah. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of the law at Augusta. He died at Milledgeville, of typhoid pneumonia.

A FENIAN CIRCLE BROKEN UP BY A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—A rousing Fenian meeting was in progress at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Tuesday evening, and everything was serene until Father Ireland, one of the most prominent Catholic priests in that city, took the platform and denounced the movement. This turned the tide, and the meeting broke up in a row between the Roberts and O'Mahony factions of the Fenians.

Lee and his Slaves.

It has frequently been represented by the friends and admirers of Robert E. Lee, late an officer of the Rebel army, that, although a slaveholder, his treatment of his chattels was invariably kind and humane. The subjoined statement, taken from the lips of one of his former slaves, explains itself. Its publication will doubtless greatly enhance the reputation of this "great and good man" among the chivalry of the South and the Copperheads of the North:—

My name is Wesley Norris; I was born a slave on the plantation of George W. Parke Custis; after the death of Mr. Custis, General Lee, who had been made executor of the estate, assumed control of the slaves, in number about seventy; it was the general impression among the slaves of Mr. Cusus that on his death they should be forever free; in fact this statement had been made to them by Mr. Custis years before; at his death we were informed by General Lee that by the conditions of the will we must remain slaves for five years; I remained with General Lee about seventeen months, when my sister Mary, a cousin of ours, and I determined to run away, which we did in the year 1850; we had already reached Westminster, in Maryland, on our way to the North, when we were apprehended and thrown in prison and General Lee notified of our arrest; we remained in prison fifteen days, when we were sent back to Arlington; we were immediately taken before General Lee, who demanded the reason why we ran away; we frankly told him that we considered ourselves free; he then told us he would teach us a lesson which we never would forget; he then ordered us to the barn, where, in his presence, we were tied firmly to posts by a Mr. Mc Gwin, our overseer, who was ordered by Gen. Lee to strip us to the waist and give us fifty lashes each, excepting my sister, who received but twenty; we were accordingly stripped to the skin by the overseer, who, however, had sufficient humanity to decline whipping us; accordingly Dick Williams, a county constable, was called in, who gave us the number of lashes ordered; General Lee, in the meantime, stood by, and frequently enjoined Williams to "lay it on well," an injunction which he did not fail to heed; not satisfied with simply lacerating our naked flesh, General Lee then ordered the overseer to thoroughly wash our backs with brine, which was done; after this my cousin and myself were sent to Hanover Court-House jail, my sister being sent to Richmond to an agent to be hired; we remained in jail about a week when we were sent to Nelson county, where we were hired out by General Lee's agent to work on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; we remained thus employed for about seven months and were then sent to Alabama, and put to work on what is known as the Northeastern Railroad; in January, 1863, we were sent to Richmond, from which place I finally made my escape through the Rebel lines to freedom; I have nothing further to say; what I have stated is true in every particular, and I can at any time bring at least a dozen witnesses, both white and black, to substantiate my statement; I am at present employed by the Government, and am at work in the National Cemetery on Arlington Heights, where I can be found by those who desire further particulars; my sister referred to is at present employed by the French Minister at Washington, and will confirm my statement.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 ½

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY New York.
3 3 1m No 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

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ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
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"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE: are of delicious flavor: free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuthsim

THOMAS BIRCH & SON
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.
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AMATEUR ENGINE.
This engine will be disposed of by private or public Sale, by the above parties, at their Auction tore.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.
Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

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GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
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ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
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Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
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J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to H. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

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No. 65 N. FRONT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE
Commencing MONDAY, March 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 2:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11:45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—
Leave Philadelphia at 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 3:30, 5:30, and 11:30 P. M. The 3:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00, 8:15, and 9:30 A. M., 3:00 and 5:00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4:30, and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8:01, 8:58, and 10:14 A. M., 12:27, 3:43, 5:01, 5:44, and 10:36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8:30 A. M. Way Mail; 9:20 A. M., Express; 1:10 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4:40 and 9:52 A. M., and 3:23 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5:23 and 10:32 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Accommodation Train at 11:30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6:30 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6:30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4:45 P. M.
3 12 R. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	10:00 "
Fast Line	at	12:00 M.
Parkesburg Accommodation	at	1:00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at	2:30 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at	4:00 "
Day Express	at	5:20 "
Philadelphia Express	at	9:00 "
	at	11:10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at	7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8:20 "
Parkesburg	at	9:40 "
Lancaster Train	at	12:50 P. M.
Fast Line	at	3:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4:40 "
Day Express	at	5:50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9:10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 127 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville, and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 10:02 A. M., and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:30 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:30 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 4 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train, and 5½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 4½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 minutes A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN,
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 6¾, 7, 7:30, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¼, 8:20, 9¾, 11¾ A. M., 2, 5, 8 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5¾, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc, etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia etc. and with Crawford Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7:25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9:00 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 1:30 A. M., and Downington at 12:20 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points, take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7:05 A. M. and 2:30 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1:48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:00 A. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Harrisburg, without change.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:00 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Fremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:00 A. M. and 6:10 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas, The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holder only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6:00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·00
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 9 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	2·00
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M. via Camden and Amboy accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·00
At 6 and 11:30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·00
2d Class Tickets	1·50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.	
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:6, and 11:30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.	
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—	
At 11:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 8:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5 and 6:45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Tremon, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10:30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M. via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Millville and all Intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3:45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
JOS. ENNIS, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 3 Walnut street 9 16 3m

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 7 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9:15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:55 P. M., arrive at New York 3:40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets Phila.
And for general business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, 507, corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU . 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES VETERINARY TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS, ETC., AT GIC BORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Giesboro

BRAZIL.

The Situation on the Paraná—A Hard Fight Expected—Enthusiasm Among the Allied Troops—Another Anglo-Brazilian Iron-Clad on the Way—The Natural Resources of Brazil—Liberal Ideas of the Emperor Don Pedro, Etc.

RIO JANEIRO, February 1.—As communication between Brazil and the United States is becoming more frequent and important, I think that my correspondence will be found interesting as an impartial record of events, and especially with regard to matters concerning Americans.

By this steamer there is but little news to communicate about the war against the Dictator Lopez of Paraguay.

The army and navy of the triple alliance are opposite Passo de la Patria, the Parana river separating them from the northern bank, where the Paraguayan army is encamped. The allied generals are trying to save time and blood at this ford of the river, where the Dictator of Paraguay has concentrated all his forces and elements of resistance.

The Brazilian army is composed of about forty thousand men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, while the fleet consists of twenty men-of-war, and four iron-clad gunboats.

The Argentine force comprises eighteen thousand troops, and two or three men-of-war. The Oriental army numbers about seven thousand men, General Flores, the Governor of the Republic of Uruguay, having under his own command three or four thousand Brazilians.

The army of General Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, is from twenty-eight to thirty thousand strong.

The latest advices from the seat of war state that the health of the allied forces is excellent, and that great enthusiasm prevails among the brave fellows who are about to free Paraguay from the tyranny of its rulers. It is expected that by the middle of this month the allied forces will cross the river Parana into Paraguay and march at once upon Humaita, the famous stronghold of Lopez.

We shall have to wait, however, for some weeks before learning the issue of the decisive or at least important battle to be fought in the Paraguan territory.

I do not think that the crossing of the river Parana will prove an easy manœuvre, but I am quite sure that the allied army is far superior in every regard to the worthless Paraguayan soldiers, because the latter are compelled to fight, while the allied soldiers are filled with enthusiasm and convinced of the justice of their cause.

The neighboring republics are advancing in peace and order, and, in spite of the contentions incident to the late election in the Argentine Republic, it is evident that order will prevail as long as General Mitre continues at the head of affairs.

The Oriental State is now recovering strength, and its prospects are encouraging. These new Spanish republics require but stable government in order to attain to a position of welfare and prosperity. The real cause of their struggles is the egotism of their political leaders. Principles are nothing here; individuals are everything. Let them enjoy peace and order during a few years, and they will speedily become prosperous and powerful, to the advantage of themselves and their neighbors.

We feel a great need of immigrants here. Our principal merchants, both natives and foreigners, have recently held two public meetings for the purpose of encouraging colonization. It is gratifying to see progressive ideas fostered in this manner. We are expecting another iron-clad from England, built upon the same model as the *Minerva*, which has been rechristened the *Bahia* since her arrival here. During the last three months we have sent from this port over eleven thousand men and a large quantity of stores to the seat of war.

The great advantages offered to American farmers settling in this country, and its immense natural resources, will no doubt be fully made known to the public in the United States through General Wood, who recently left for the States on business connected with emigration to Brazil. This is a large, rich, powerful, free, and diversified country, where emigrants will find every climate and all the attractions of a civilized people.

Our Emperor is a most enlightened statesman, and highly appreciated as such both in America and Europe, and perfect confidence may be placed in his good intentions and sound wisdom. Don Pedro II is fully up to the spirit of the age; in fact, his ideas are even more liberal than those of many of his liberal contemporaries. If God spares his valuable life for a few years we shall see Brazil blessed by all liberal minds and generous hearts.

Our Custom House, during the month of January, and the other revenue offices, have received 2,133,479,950 reis ($1,068,000). The coffee sent to the United States and Europe during the same period amounts to 136 000 sacks.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Gold opens at 126 this morning. The stock market is firmer and there is an upward tendency in prices generally.

Cotton is dull and drooping. Petroleum is nominal. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Flour dull, and prices for common grades lower. Wheat and corn dull and lower. Oats active. Pork, beef, and lard steady. Whisky dull. Butter and cheese quiet. Business is better under the rise in gold.

Here are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864 with one month of 1863, and in the second column are the receipts for 1865.

Paper.	Thirteen months ending Dec 31, 1864.	*For the Year 1865.
Herald	$577,455	$932 192
Tribune	260 960	301,841
Times	251,812	284,412
Evening Post	163 177	222,715
World	128,056	177,204
Transcript	62 644	164,461
Journal of Commerce	109,595	*127 120
Staats Zeitung	67,550	126 880
Sun	94,328	101,793
Commercial Advertiser	60 322	77 556
Daily News	48 968	77 048
Evening Express	52 350	68,742
New Yorker Demokrat	21,052	25 734
Totals	$1,878 267	$2,437,198

*The *Journal of Commerce* return is defective, the last quarter not being in.

A case which will test how far hotel proprietors can go in detaining the property of their guests for non-payment of board bills was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit part one, before Judge James, without a jury. Miss Hattie M. Inchman sues the proprietor of the Irving House, in Broadway, for the recovery of a trunk containing a quantity of wearing apparel, which he detained on an alleged claim against plaintiff of eighty dollars and sixty-eight cents due for board. Judge James reserved his decision.

Quite a large meeting of musicians occurred in Dramatic Hall, Houston street, on Friday last, preliminary to the formation of a society or Union for protective and benevolent objects; such organization to be composed of musicians not members of the Mutual Musical Protective Union, while in several important respects the new society will be antagonistic to that body. A meeting is to be held on Friday next, at which the new Union will undoubtedly be formed. We understand that it is proposed by the committee having in charge the drafting of a code of regulations for that purpose, that the new society will be called the "Orchestral Union." It will commence its existence with probably not less than 100 members, among whom are some of the best artists in the city, and the board of officers to be proposed by the Committee will include the name of Henry Appy for President, Louis Schreiber and John P. King, Vice-Presidents; David L. Graham, Secretary; M. K. Botsford, Treasurer; and an Executive Committee composed of the leaders of the several orchestras and bands of the city, a majority of whose members are in sympathy with the objects of the movement, which will include Messrs. E. Mollenhauer, H. B. Dodworth, Thomas Baker, Robert Stoepel, and several other eminent musical names. It is believed that with the two musical Unions in full operation there may be rather competitive efforts during the ensuing summer for the delectation of the people; and as music has now become an important element on almost all occasions where amusement is sought, of course the public has a considerable interest in the issue.

The weather is clear and cool to-day. The advent of spring is now looked for daily. FULTON.

FOURTH EDITION

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

President Johnson's Veto Message.

CABINET COUNCIL.

Attorney-General Speed Not Present.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The Cabinet was in special session this morning from 9 A. M. until nearly 1 P. M. Attorney-General Speed was not present—a fact somewhat commented upon. The veto message of the President upon the Civil Rights Bill was read in the Cabinet meeting. It is a lengthy document, covering sixty foolscap pages. It will no doubt cause as profound a sensation as did the veto message on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Senate.

Petitions for equal rights and women's rights, a reduction of the tax on barley, the enactment of an international copyright law, and for provisional governments for the lately rebellious States, were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) reported, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a bill to authorize the President of the United States to transfer a gunboat to the Government of Siberia.

Mr. Nesmith (Oregon), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for war expenses.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) introduced a bill to provide appropriate legislation for the enforcement of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to transfer the library of the Smithsonian Institute to the library of Congress was called up and passed.

The case of Mr. Stockton was then taken up.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Grinnell (Iowa) asked to be excused from further service on the Select Committee on Military and Postal Railroad from Washington to New York.

Mr. Ancona (Pa.) asked the Speaker whether it was in order to inquire on which side of the question the gentleman was.

The Speaker intimated that it was not.

Mr. Grinnell replied that he was on the honest side.

Mr. Grinnell was excused, and Mr. Sloan (Wis.) appointed in his place.

Mr. Wentworth (Ill.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported, by unanimous consent, a bill for the admission, free of duty, of steam agricultural implements and machinery for the manufacture of flax, and beet sugar, for the period of one year.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wentworth appealed to Mr. Stevens to let it be recommitted.

Mr. Stevens consented to that, but Mr. McKee (Ky.) objected, and the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) introduced a bill to grant certain privileges to the American Sub Marine Telegraph Company. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Beaman (Mich.) introduced a bill granting certain lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a ship-canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac la Belle, in said State. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Beaman offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing a ship canal from the mouth of the river Raisin to St. Joseph's river, in Michigan, and to report an appropriation for a survey of such a ship-canal.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of making the stock of national banks taxable in the city or town where the holder thereof has his legal residence.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Commerce to consider and report whether Congress may, without conflict with the provisions of any existing treaty discriminate by appropriate legislation, in respect to duties or charges upon the ship or cargo, so as to favor steam vessels bearing the flag of the United States running without public subsidy between ports of the United States and foreign ports, and against steam lines running with the aid of public subsidy in competition with them.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of certain vessels. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) introduced a bill defining and providing for the punishment of grand and petit larceny within the District of Columbia, and for the employment of prisoners. Read twice, and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The morning hour was occupied in the consideration of reports made from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

From California—Severe Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—One of the most severe shocks of earthquake since that of October last occurred to-day at noon. It was also felt at Santa Cruz, San Juan, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento, and Gilroy. At the latter place only is any damaged reported.

Dates from Arizona to the 16th inst. state that the Indians are still very troublesome.

Mining operations are reported as very prosperous in Arizona.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, and Hon. R. B. Valkenburg, Minister to Japan, will spend a few weeks in California before leaving for these countries.

It is now said that the body found near Oakland Mountains is not that of the missing Mr. Pomeroy.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Flour is steady. Wheat is steady. Corn dull; white, 70c., yellow 69@70c. Oats firm. Provisions dull and nominal. Groceries heavy. Whisky, $2 26.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Mining shares have improved. Ophir, $700; Bullion, $125 25; Yellow Jacket, $750; Savage, $1,065; Empire, $217; Imperial, $168; Alpha, $420; Chatter Potosi, $422 50; Crown Point, $1450.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 10-40s..... 91¼
$1000 City 6s new... 92
$500 U S 7-30s. July 99¾
$100 do ..June. 100
$100 do....Aug. 100
$50 sh Ocean....b30. 61
100 sh Sch Nv pf.... 28¼
100 sh do..... 28¼
100 sh Phil & Erie .. 28¾
400 sh do b30 29
300 sh Cata pf....b10 28¼
100 sh Spr and F.... 34
100 sh Read....s30.. 50¼
400 sh Catawissa.... 27
100 sh Lehigh Nav.... 52¾
62 sh Penna R..... 55¼
100 sh Ocean.....s30 61
200 sh Phil & E..b30 28¾
50 sh do..... 28¾

SECOND BOARD

$500 City 6s, new... 92
$2500 do.....nnu 91¾
$500 U S 7 30s June. 100
28 sh Lehigh Nav... 52¾
62 sh Penna R..... 55¼
100 sh Ocean.....s30 61
100 sh Phil & E..b30 28¾
100 sh do.....b10 28¾
100 sh do.....s30.. 28¾
6 sh Minehill..... 54¼
18 sh do..... 54¼
100 sh Maple Sh...2 7-16
100 sh do.....2 7-16
100 sh Cata pf.....b5 28¼
100 sh do.....b10 28¾
100 sh do....s30.. 28¾

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE GREAT AMERICAN STEAM BOILER IMPROVEMENT.—Every one familiar with the management of steam boilers has witnessed the great inconvenience attendant upon incrustation, and the expense and labor necessary to cleanse such boilers for use and safety. This is all done away with now by the use of the AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR, which removes the most flinty and tenacious scales without the use of a pick, hammer, scraper, or acid, and its application prevents new scales from forming. It also saves fuel, and renders boilers less liable to explosions. The AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR has received flattering indorsements from the *Scientific American*, and from most of our leading boiler and engine builders. See the advertisement in another column. The office of the AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR COMPANY is at No. 147 S. Fourth street, where any information may be obtained.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION THIS MORNING—A PLANING MILL TOTALLY DESTROYED—ADJOINING DWELLING HOUSES INJURED—LOSS BETWEEN $30,000 AND $40,000.—One of the most destructive conflagrations which has occurred in the northern portion of the city for years took place this morning, between one and two o'clock, involving the total destruction of the large sash and planing mill situated on Allen street, between Frankford road and Shackamaxon street, and owned by Mr. M. J. Brady, and the serious injury of adjoining property by fire and water.

The planing mill destroyed was a large four-story brick structure, 30 feet front on Allen street, and extending back a distance of 80 feet to Fraley's alley. Not a vestige of the building or its contents remain, with the exception of a portion of the walls left standing, and the lofty chimney connected with the mill. The destruction was most complete. The mill building was occupied by three parties.

Brady, Shafer & Co., who carry on the sash and door making business, occupied the first, second, and fourth stories. This firm lost everything not a single article belonging to the establishment escaped the ravages of the flames. They estimate their loss at $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $2000.

The third story was occupied by Ollis & Brother, turners. Their loss is estimated at $8000, on which there is an insurance of only $1000. The cellar was occupied by Mr. John A. Emerick, and was used for the manufacture of foundry facings. Everything in this apartment is a mass of ruins.

Mr. Emrick's loss, it is believed, will reach the sum of $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $5000. The total loss by the burning of the mill will reach over $30,000.

The building and machinery owned by Mr. M. J. Brady, was valued at about $15,000. Mr. Brady is insured for about $4000.

The wall facing on Allen street fell in about a half hour after the fire broke out, with a tremendous crash, and was followed by the wall on the north and south sides of the building. A portion of the rear wall remained standing. Two two-story brick dwellings adjoining the mill on the north were very seriously injured.

The first one, No. 167 Allen street, was occupied by Mrs. Nichol. The upper and back part of the house was entirely burned out, and the furniture of the other portion of the house injured by water. There is an insurance on this dwelling of $500.

No. 169 Allen street was occupied by Mr. Kirkpatrick. The back buildings and rear portion of the main building were very much injured by fire. There is an insurance of about $500 on this house also.

Another dwelling-house adjoining this on the north, No. 171 Allen street, occupied by Mr. Davis, was also injured partly by fire, but mostly by water.

On the south side of the planing mill was the livery stable of B. and J. Weber. A large shed connected with this stable, and immediately adjoining the mill, was crushed in by the falling walls, and is a mass of ruins. This shed was used for the purpose of storing carriages, but fortunately they were all conveyed to a place of safety before the wall fell in.

To the rear of this livery stable, and also adjoining the planing mill, are two frame dwellings, owned by Mr. Benjamin B. Thomas, occupied respectively by James Thomas and Mr. Weber. These buildings were considerably damaged by fire, and the furniture injured by water.

The fire originated in an open shed or shop attached to the planing mill on the north, and it is confidently believed that it was the work of an incendiary. This shed was used for the purpose of storing finished material manufactured in the mill.

Owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the mill, the flames spread with great rapidity, and in less than one hour after the discovery of the fire the entire building was levelled to the ground.

When the fire was at its height it presented a magnificent and fearful sight, and great consternation existed among the inmates of dwelling houses in the vicinity.

The wind was very high at the time, and but for the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen, the destruction of property would have been far greater.

TURBULENT FIREMEN.—A number of firemen were arrested on Sunday and yesterday on the charge of creating a disturbance. Among the number were several members of the Monroe Engine and Hook and Ladder Company. The arrest was made by Officers Goldy and White, at Fortieth and Lancaster avenue, West Philadelphia.

It is alleged that the Hook and Ladder Company built a bon-fire for the purpose of drawing out the Union Hose, and that when the members were passing along they were attacked by the opposing party and beaten off.

It was found necessary for the police to take charge of the carriage of the Union Hose in order to save it from the hands of the assailing party, the members of the Union having been compelled to leave their apparatus in the road. A hearing took place before Alderman Allen, when the case was continued until this afternoon.

MOVEMENTS OF MISS DIX.—Miss Dorothea L. Dix, on the occasion of her last visit to this city, after examining the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, Almshouse, proceeded to Dr. Kirkbride's establishment, the Insane Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital. She spent the balance of the day there, remaining as the guest of the institution, and returned on Saturday to Trenton, N. J., which is her usual place of abode, only leaving it on occasions like those we have mentioned, errands of general use to the community. Miss Dix is, we understand, the chief officer or head of the State Lunatic Asylum, at that city, one of the best regulated institutions in the country.

BOGUS PASSES.—Last evening the officer belonging to the Chesnut Street Theatre arrested a number of lads who had presented theatre passes which had not been numbered, and consequently were not genuine. On being taken before Alderman Kelly, the accused stated that they had received the tickets from a boy, who, it is alleged, worked in a printing office, in Third street, near Chesnut. It is supposed that the tickets were stolen from the printing office in which the lad worked, as stated above. After hearing the evidence in the case, the accused were all bound over for a further hearing.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.—Last evening an unknown white man fell dead at the corner of Third and Union streets, in the Fifth Ward. He was conveyed to the Union Street Station House, where Coroner Taylor held an inquest this morning. He was about five feet ten inches in height, aged about seventy years, gray hair, and no whiskers. He had on a light overcoat, dark undercoat and pants, light vest, white shirt, striped flannel undershirt, and army shoes. The Coroner took charge of the body.

SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS.—We have heretofore referred in the columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH to the fine collection of oil paintings now on exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and to be disposed of at auction by B. Scott, Jr., on this and to-morrow evenings. As is generally known to our citizens, Mr. James S. Earle, the senior member of the firm of James S. Earle & Sons, during the latter part of last summer visited Europe for the express purpose of purchasing first-class paintings and other works of art directly from their authors. The present collection is a part of the results of that visit. A few years ago Mr. Earle, observing that the wretched daubs sent from Europe upon speculation met with ready sale and brought remunerative prices, conceived the idea of adopting the plan but improving the style of the compositions. His first great sale was a decided success, and he was encouraged to continue them at stated periods. The present is the fifth of this character, and by far the finest conducted under his auspices. The pictures have been on exhibition for the past two weeks, and have been examined critically by our best art judges, who pronounce them superior to any that have heretofore been offered for sale in this market, and fully equal to the great New York and Boston sales.

The catalogue contains one hundred and fifty-seven pieces, every one of which rises above mediocrity. Among the list of names will be found those whose genius has made them famous throughout Europe.

Some idea of the character of the collection may be formed from the fact that the gold value of the pieces ranges from $100 to $3000. It is scarcely necessary to say in this community, where Mr. Earle's reputation is so firmly established, that there is no doubt that any one of the pictures is precisely what it is represented to be. The pictures are all elegantly framed at Mr. Earle's establishment, and are warranted to be in perfect order. Some of the finest gems of the collection will be disposed of this evening, among which will be found E. H. Lewis' Valley and Falls of the Amonoosack River," Professor Jordan's "Proposal of Marriage," Von Bremer's "Coming from Market," several "Hogueis," George C. Lambdin's "Signal from the Mountain Top," Schlicht's "Borders of Como," and a number of others. The sale will commence at half-past 7 o'clock, and will be continued to-morrow evening. It is believed that this sale will collect together a larger number of buyers than any that has ever been held in this city. The exhibition will be open, free of charge, during the entire day, and up to the moment of sale, in order to give those desiring to do so an opportunity to examine the specimens. Every person should avail themselves of this last opportunity of inspecting these fine works of art.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES—"CITY PASTOR'S" WORK—REPORT OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE.—We, the undersigned, have examined the accounts of "City Pastor," and beg to lay the result of our examination, and comments thereon, before the public:—

Cash receipts	$7,548 89
Cash expended, including bills to pay	7,922 00
Balance due "City Pastor"	374 11
Clothing contributed, pieces	8,772
Coal contributed, tons	182
Groceries and food donated, to the amount of	$500 00
Total number of distributions of the above contributions of money, food, coal, and clothing	5,000

The accounts are very carefully and correctly kept, and the contributions faithfully and judiciously expended.

To dismiss "City Pastor's" work with the above brief report would not be doing justice to ourselves nor to him. In considering the above figures we are surprised at the amount of good accomplished by himself and wife, with the aid of one assistant. Rarely, if ever, has *one* individual undertaken so charitable and benevolent an enterprise, and so cheerfully enlisted the good feelings, kind wishes, and confidence of a large community—a nation (for we find contributions on his books from every loyal State in the Union)—as "City Pastor" has. While the responses to his appeals will bear testimony to the benevolence and philanthropy of our citizens, the result will also show how much good may be done by the humble, earnest, persevering efforts of one who, in the spirit of his Master, aims at doing good to suffering humanity. About the first of March each member of the Committee received a letter from him stating that he must relinquish the work, with his reasons for so doing. While the Committee regretted the necessity which compelled this step, they appreciated and approved the reasons that induced it. These reasons are already before the public in "City Pastor's" report, published some weeks ago, and must have made on the minds of our citizens the most favorable impressions of the man and his work. Himself and wife have been rendering this service to the families of our brave soldiers *entirely gratuitously*. The widow and fatherless have blessed them, and owe them a debt of gratitude they can never pay; and Philadelphia owes them *more than gratitude*. Their parlor was actually turned into a depository and common office in the prosecution of this work, and carpets and furniture are a good deal abused. These things should not be overlooked by our citizens.

There remains to be made up $374 11, including unpaid bills, for which we now make an earnest appeal to our citizens. If "City Pastor" appealed on behalf of the hungry and naked, the widow and orphan, you would as you have done, cheerfully respond. Yet he has laid out the above (or is responsible for it) to feed the hungry, and shall it not be cheerfully made up, and immediately? Such a work, so well done, deserves to be nobly and generously finished.

The Committee, at City Pastor's request, have appointed a Treasurer. James H. Orne, Esq., who will receive all contributions of money for the above purpose, and will appropriate any balance to the relief of destitute families on City Pastor's books. All moneys left at or sent to Mr. Orne's store, No. 626 Chesnut street, addressed *inside*, "For City Pastor," will be acknowledged and appropriated as above stated. JAMES POLLOCK, Chairman.

HENRY D. MOORE,
JAMES H. ORNE.

STABBING CASE.—A man, who gave the name of Benjamin Welsh, was arrested this morning, at about quarter past 12 o'clock, by Officer Echard, on the charge of stabbing a man named Adams at a party in Stewart street, below Fitzwater. The arrest was made at Tenth and Catharine streets. The wounds of Adams are considered of a dangerous character. The Alderman before whom the hearing took place committed the defendant, without bail, to await the result of the injuries sustained by the wounded man. The greatest excitement prevailed at the time the deed was committed. It is stated the affair originated through jealousy.

COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—We were shown this morning a very poorly executed counterfeit $20 note on the First National Bank of Indianapolis. The engraving is remarkably bad on the face of the note, and the representation of the baptism of Pocahontas on the back is as mean a specimen of art as we have ever witnessed.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—John Beasly, a native of Ireland, residing at Twenty-third and Willow streets, was arrested last night by Officer Jacobs, at Twentieth and Willow streets, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice from the State of Delaware. He was taken before Alderman Pancoast, and ordered to be returned to the State from whence he came.

SELLING STOLEN GOODS.—A man who gave the name of Robert Perring was arrested last evening, on the charge of selling stolen goods. The arrest was made by Officer Gaithens, in Cross alley. He was taken before Alderman Swift, and held to answer for the alleged offense.

TESTIMONIAL ON EXHIBITION.—The testimonial presented to the Good Intent Hose Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, by the New York Fire Association, is now on exhibition at Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 730 Chesnut street.

BONNET OPENING.—We call the attention of our lady readers to the extensive opening of Spring Bonnets by E. P. Gill & Co., No. 720 Arch street, on to-morrow (Wednesday). As their stock is of the most fashionable description, a visit is certain to result in pleasure and profit.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

THE GREAT FRENCH EXPOSITION.—

Says General Banks:—"My friends, you know
The Firemen next year intend
To have a grand industrial show,
And to it we should send
Such samples of what Yankees make,
As in each Frenchman's breast
Shall wond'ring admiration wake,
Too great to be repressed;
And, for one item, I'd propose
Some of the Tower's peerless clothes:"

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

SCENE AT JAY COOKE'S.—

Stranger—"Let me have $2000 worth of the 7 30 loan, will you?"

Clerk—"Yes, sir. Of what denomination will you have it?"

Stranger—"Waal, to please the old woman, you might give us $500 of her in Free Will Baptist, but the rest we'll take in Presbyterian, Old School."

All denominations of Clothing and prices at Charles Stokes & Co.'s ready-made establishment, under the Continental, Chesnut street, below Ninth.

OUR REPLY TO GERTRUDE—Gertrude, your answer stumps me. The more I think on't, the more I kan't tell. As near as I kan rekolek now I think I don't kno'. Much might be ced both wais, and neathur wun be rite. Upon the whole I rother reckon I wed of I wuddant, jest as I thought best or otherwise. We think it best to apprise every one of the excellence of the coal sold by W. W. Alter, No. 967 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Mr. Alter's coal is carefully screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the city. Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

REDUCED PRICES.—Superior styles photographs at moderate charges. Now is the time to obtain fine likenesses, artistically executed. All styles, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

Stock & Co.'s	$625	Pianos for	$525.
" "	575	" "	475.
Raven & Bacon's,	550	" "	450.
" "	500	" "	400.
Haines Brothers',	450	" "	350.
" "	400	" "	300.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

WILLS—ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, March 21, by the Rev. Thomas S. Yocom, at the residence of the bride's father, WILLIAM WILLS, Jr., to SALLIE L., daughter of William B. Roberts, all of Montgomery county.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 26th instant, JACOB BAKER, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Sandford, Twenty-third Ward, on Fifth-day morning, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

BRANDSTETTER.—On the morning of the 25th instant, after a lingering illness, HEDWIG BRANDSTETTER, relict of George J. Brandstetter, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 123 Callowhill street, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to the German Methodist Church, Second, above Poplar street.

COOPER.—On the 25th instant, SAMUEL C. COOPER, in the 69th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth-day afternoon, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, A. H. Cooper, No. 221 N. Sixth street.

MCCARTHY.—On the 25th instant, EUGENE MCCARTHY, son of Daniel McCarthy, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 766 Swanson street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

REESIDE.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. MARTHA REESIDE, widow of the late James Reeside, Jr., aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 619 N. Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral services at Church of St. James the Less.

SEELER.—On the 25th instant, Mr. SAMUEL N. SEELER, aged 60 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Chandler's avenue, rear of Palmer street, Eighteenth Ward, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

VEACOCK.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. ANN VEACOCK, widow of the late Captain Samuel S. Veacock, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 237 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church at 4 o'clock precisely.

THE FIRST DELAWARE SHAD.—WE HAVE Broilers, Gridirons, Fish Kettles, Boilers, Fish Scalers, and other culinary hardware, suitable for cooking it or any other articles of food.

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PORTABLE CLOTHES RACKS, HAVING the hooks on pivots so that they can be pushed flat against the wall, and fixed in neat walnut frames; will cost less than a carpenter charges for putting up the ordinary articles and are very convenient for travellers. Several styles at

TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A STOVE CLOTH SUBSTITUTE IS THE Patent Stove-plate Lifter; lids, skillets, pots, plates, crucibles, etc etc., may be more readily lifted by it from the fire and again replaced. For sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of

F. I. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5f

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
No. 720 ARCH Street.
3 27 1m

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.